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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Rain and warmer, increasing easterly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 73c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅞c; cash cotton, 7½c.

FOREIGN.—Col. Baden-Powell reports from Mafeking that the Boers have fired on the hospital and the women's quarters, in spite of the fact that they displayed the red cross. At Kimberley, it is said, three weddings have taken place since the siege began. Three troopships are reported as having arrived at Cape Town yesterday. It is reported in London that President Krüger has threatened to execute six British officers unless Gen. White releases the supposed Boer spy, Nathan Marks. Lord Salisbury wrote a letter yesterday to the London press, in which he intimates that he did not intend in his Guild Hall speech to convey the impression that the Transvaal would not be annexed. The Paris press strongly protests against the action of a British warship in firing on the Cordoba. King Humbert, in person, yesterday opened the Italian Parliament. He urged a speedy discussion of the budget. At the opening of the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday, the Opposition assailed the recent attitude of Gen. de Galliffet toward the army. The German Reichstag reassembled yesterday. Gen. Jimenes will assume the Presidency of Santo Domingo to-day, two weeks earlier than announced. There being no prospect of further trouble at Puerto Cabello, the United States steamship Detroit has gone to La Guayra. A dinner of welcome was given for Sir Thomas Lipton at the Carlton Hotel, London, yesterday.

Page 1.

Mrs. Margaret Plant, who is said to be dissatisfied with the will of her husband, Henry B. Plant, has retained counsel to guard her interests.

An Illinois man announced yesterday that he had perfected a plan for a collect-on-delivery feature for the postal service.

Alonzo J. Whiteman and three of the gang of five men said to be the cleverest bank swindlers in the country, are under arrest in this city, while the other member of the quintet has been caught in Pittsburg.

James Monroe, the alleged swindler of Rochester, left Chicago yesterday for trial in this State. He is claimed by twenty-six wives.

Page 2.

It was learned yesterday that during the typhoon encountered by the transport Siam, on the way to Manila, 350 horses were killed by being stampeded, and that their dead bodies could not be thrown overboard for four days.

It was said that the existing muddle in the affairs of the public schools would be productive of action at the coming session of the Legislature to centralize the school authority. The borough School Boards of Richmond and Queens appointed committees to seek to settle the matters in dispute.

The Thirty-third Volunteers had a sharp two hours' engagement with the Filipinos Sunday near San Jac.nto. The rebel force was equal to the American. Eighty-one rebels were found dead in the trenches after the enemy had been put to flight, and it is believed many more were killed and wounded. Of the American force Maj. John A. Logan and six men were killed and one officer and twelve men wounded. It is reported that Aguinaldo is retreating toward Dagupan, but his exact whereabouts are unknown. The forces of Wheaton and Lawton command all the roads which the insurgents must use in going to the northeast. Escaped Spanish prisoners report having seen Lieut. Gillmore at Tarlac Nov. 1. The rebels are again becoming active in the vicinity of Manila. The natives on the lines of advance welcome the Americans. The Filipino Secretary of War has posted proclamations in all villages giving accounts of alleged Filipino victories, saying that 7,500 Americans had been killed and 15,000 wounded during the war.

Page 3.

Admiral Schley made his final call at the Navy Department yesterday before assuming command of the South Atlantic Squadron.

Page 4.

Dr. Louis L. Seaman, who has just returned from the Philippines, said yesterday the system of feeding American troops in the tropics is almost criminally wrong.

The report of Major Gen. Miles, commanding the army, was made public. He recommends that officers in the field should have more pay.

Three Americans were sentenced in Havana for refusing to cater to colored persons. At a mass meeting held in Cienfuegos the fear was expressed that the island would become the prey of trusts if annexed to this country.

Mayor Bergkamp of West Hoboken yesterday retained counsel to begin suit for $10,000 damages against Engineer Maulbeck unless he apologizes for calling him a highway robber.

Carl Frederick Astor, who claims to be a fourth cousin of John Jacob Astor, is about to be dispossessed with his family from his apartments in the tenement at 418 East Fourteenth Street.

Chief Engineer Buck of the new East River Bridge yesterday made public the plans and specifications for the construction of the steel cables and supports on the structure.

Page 5.

There was a good attendance at the Horse Show in the afternoon, but the snowstorm kept people away in the evening.

Corona citizens held a mass meeting last night to voice complaints against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system.

Page 7.

Gen. Thomas W. Hyde, principal owner of the Bath Iron Works, died at Old Point Comfort yesterday.

The Charleston lies on an uncharted reef, in the open sea, Admiral Watson has cabled to Hongkong for wreckers. The crew was forced to abandon the ship two hours after she struck.

Page 8.

The city budget for 1900 was approved by the Municipal Assembly.

The citizens of Irvington took action last night relating to the expulsion of Congressman-elect Roberts from the House of Representatives.

All obstacles have been removed to the lease of the Boston and Albany by the New York Central for 999 years, and an arrangement has been made to close the matter by the payment of an additional $1,500,000 in cash.

John W. Gates, Managing Director of the American Steel and Wire Company, testified before the Industrial Commission at Washington yesterday that he favored a heavy annual tax on big trade combinations.

Page 11.

The consolidation was announced yesterday of a number of Southern iron interests with a capital of $20,000,000, with headquarters at Birmingham, Ala.

Page 14.

A Dartmouth College Club will be organized in this city on Saturday.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey left New York yesterday for their home in Washington.

Judgment for $110 was entered against Cornelius Vanderbilt for his failure to perform jury service.

Roland B. Molineux was placed on trial yesterday before Recorder Goff charged with having caused the death of Katherine J. Adams.

Anthony Comstock, after winning a box of cigars yesterday by throwing baseballs at a negro's head, arrested four persons for running a gambling house.

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The "Pennsylvania Limited"
Leaves New York every day at 9:55 A. M., (West 23d Street Station,) arrives Chicago 9:00 A. M., St. Louis 1:48 P. M. next day. The only perfect railway train in existence. Every convenience of office, hotel, or club; all the comforts of home. No extra fare to St. Louis.—Adv.

WHITEMAN CAUGHT AGAIN

Noted Swindler and Four Alleged Confederates in Custody.

WANTED FOR SEVERAL CRIMES

Woonsocket Bank Lost $3,000—Brooklyn Trust Company Victimized—Chief Priscner's Career.

Four out of five members of what is declared by the police to be the most accomplished and successful gang of bank swindlers in the country are locked up at Police Headquarters in this city. The fifth man in the quintet is a prisoner in Pittsburg. All of the arrests were made on Monday, and the police assert that the proof of the prisoners' guilt is so complete that the only question is where they shall be punished for their crimes, as prison doors are yawning for them in many States.

The leader of the gang, in the opinion of the police, is Alonzo J. Whiteman, a college graduate, once a millionaire, an ex-Senator of the State of Minnesota, and at one time a candidate for member of Congress from the Duluth district of that State. When he lost his wealth, in 1890, he started on a career which has made his name notorious in this country and Europe and which frequently has threatened to end in a felon's cell. He has been arrested innumerable times, and at least twice has been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment, but the extraordinary cleverness for which the police give him credit has stood him in good stead, and he has never yet worn a convict's stripes. He was arrested in this city May 28 last on a charge of passing a bad check on Martin Mahon of the New Amsterdam Hotel, but gave $500 cash bail in the police court and disappeared.

The other men under arrest here, as their names appear on the police records, are Frank Edmunds, forty years old, a clerk, unmarried, of 560 Columbus Avenue; John Thompson, alias William Hartley, alias P. Lawton, alias George W. Johnson, thirty-one years old, a clerk, residence refused; Robert J. Knox, forty-two years old, a lawyer of 138 West Thirty-third Street. The man in the custody of the Pittsburg police is Charles E. Stewart, alias Charles Ward, seventy-two years old. All of these men have served terms in prison in this country except Knox, and he is said to have been convicted and imprisoned in Mexico.

HAD BENN WATCHING THE GANG.

The police of several of the larger cities, Capt. McClusky, Chief of the local Detective Bureau, and Pinkerton's detectives had been watching the gang for several months prior to their arrest on Monday. Stewart on that day attempted to swindle a Pittsburg bank and was caught at it and arrested. Edmunds, Thompson, and Knox, his alleged confederates, escaped to this city. Capt. McClusky, who had been notified to be on the lookout for them, believed that they would be joined here by Whiteman, and his suspicion proved correct.

The four men were arrested Monday night by Detectives Foye, Holland, and Frazee. Knox and Whiteman were found in Thirty-third Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, Edmunds and Thompson in Thirty-fifth Street, between Broadway and Seventh Avenue. They were taken to Police Headquarters and closely guarded.

Capt. McClusky at first declined to say anything about them. They were taken to the Centre Street Court yesterday and remanded as suspicious persons. Capt. McClusky later gave out the story of their alleged crimes. According to this story, the only one of the five members of the gang who is known to have been directly concerned in any recent swindle in this city is Thompson, against whom the police say they have overwhelming proof.

Thompson, assuming the name of George W. Johnson, on Sept. 16 called at the real estate office of John F. James & Son, 193 Montague Street, Brooklyn, and said he wanted to buy a house. Mr. James, the head of the firm, spent two days showing houses to his prospective customer, and finally one was selected, the price of which was $10,000.

"Johnson" gave a check for $500 to bind the transaction, drawn on the Hoboken Loan and Savings Institution. He said he would pay $5,000 down on the house and would carry the remaining $5,000 on first mortgage, on which he did not wish to pay more than 4 per cent. Mr. James expressed doubt of his ability to get the money for less than 4½ per cent., but asked his customer to go with him to the officials of a trust company in Brooklyn to see what they would do. Mr. James introduced "Mr. Johnson," and this introduction gave him standing with the officials.

The officers of the company declined to make the loan at 4 per cent., and "Johnson" agreed to their rate. He said he would like to open an account with the company, inasmuch as he intended to live in Brooklyn. The officials accepted him as a customer without question, as he had been introduced by Mr. James, and "Johnson" deposited a draft for $3,000, this also being drawn upon the Hoboken Loan and Savings Institution. The deposit was made on a Friday. "Johnson" called at the trust company's office the following morning, and, presenting his check for $350, obtained the money, after which he disappeared. Both his draft and the check given to Mr. James were returned on the following Monday by the Hoboken institution as worthless.

WHITEMAN IN THE CASE.

The matter was reported to Capt. McClusky, who at once detected the methods of a gang of swindlers that had been operating in various parts of the country, and for which Whiteman was believed to furnish the brains, the other members doing the actual work. Whiteman, who was staying at his home in Dansville, had been under the surveillance of Pinkerton men for several months, the detectives being in the employ of the Bankers' Association.

The clue connecting Whiteman with the fraudulent transactions was obtained last May. On the 12th of that month a man who said he was W. L. Howe, cashier of the National Bank of Lawrence, N. Y., called on Maverick & Wissinger, lithographers, of 179 Fulton Street, and ordered 10,000 drafts of a certain design, had them made in books, and paid for them in cash. He ordered them sent to himself, "care of Mrs. Whiteman, Dansville, N. Y." A few days later a North River ferryboat deckhand found one of the books of drafts in the river. For some reason he sent it to Pinkerton, one of whose detectives, from a description furnished by the lithographers, ascertained that their customer was Whiteman, and knew that he had obtained the 10,000 drafts for no good purpose.

From that time on reports of bogus drafts were received from all parts of the country, many of them having been cashed at leading hotels in various cities. Most of them were drawn on the blanks printed for Whiteman in this city, purporting to be issued by the National Bank of Lawrence, but the State being different in numerous cases, there being towns called Lawrence in several States of the Union. The detectives followed many clues to catch the swindlers, but were unsuccessful until they learned of a transaction at Woonsocket, R. I., on Oct. 3 last.

On that date the First National Bank of Woonsocket paid $3,000 on a worthless draft for $10,000 purporting to have been drawn by the Lawrence National Bank of Lawrence, Kan., on the First National Bank of New York. This deal was operated by Charles E. Stewart, aided, it is alleged, by Edmunds, Thompson, and Knox, and, as the police believe, directed from Dansville by Whiteman. After this money was obtained all the members of the gang except Whiteman went to Pittsburg, where the Tradesmen's National Bank was the next intended victim.

The scheme there, according to Pinkerton's men, was to deposit $1,000 in cash to open an account and give the gang standing. This was done. A bogus draft for $4,000 was then deposited, and an effort was made on Monday to draw $2,500. Stewart, alias Ward, did the work. The bank officials were quietly notified of the game by Pinkerton's men, and plans were made for the arrest of the entire gang. The plans miscarried, however, and Stewart alone was caught.

WHITEMAN AT THE ST. MARC.

Whiteman came from Dansville to New York last Saturday and went to the St. Marc Hotel, where he registered as C. W. Colwell of Philadelphia. It is believed he intended to meet his confederates here and incidentally to swindle the hotel. When his room was searched nothing was found save a small valise and some linen and an open telegram on the dresser inviting him to lunch at the Down-Town Association. The clerk said somebody had telephoned an invitation to "Colwell" Sunday to occupy a box at the Horse Show Monday night. Capt. McClusky advances the theory that both invitations came from Whiteman to himself to throw the hotel people off the track and convince them that he was a man of good standing.

Whiteman is wanted in Chicago. He was tried there a year ago for passing a bad check and sentenced to serve one year in the House of Correction and to pay a fine of $2,000. His case was appealed, and he was released on bail. He jumped his bail when he learned that the Illinois Court of Appeals had affirmed his sentence. He probably will be turned over to the Chicago police, who are on their way here to get him. The Boston police, however, have telegraphed a request that he be held for them, as he is wanted for a crime in that city. There is also at least one charge hanging over him in New York.

Thompson will be tried in Kings County for the swindle in Brooklyn, while Edmunds and Knox probably will be sent to Woonsocket to stand trial with Stewart for the bank transaction by which $3,000 was obtained.

Whiteman is said to have swindled the following hotels with bad checks: The Barthold Hotel of this city, in May, 1898, $250; the Grand Pacific, Chicago, in May, 1898, $250; the Parker House, Boston, in June, 1898, $200; the Isleworth Hotel, Atlantic City, in August, 1898, $100, and two other hotels in Atlantic City for similar sums.

Thompson is credited with the following: The Hollywood Hotel, Long Branch, August, 1899, $200; the Narragansett Hotel, Providence, R. I., September of this year, $150. On July 19, 1899, he obtained three steamship tickets worth $250 from David Torrence & Co., steamship agents of Montreal, giving a bad check in payment. The tickets were hypothecated at the Murray Hill Hotel here for a bill of $46.50, and finally were seized by the Montreal concern. He also got $150 from the Russell House, Detroit, Mich., and $350 from the Spaulding Hotel, Duluth, Minn.

PATRICK J. GLEASON IN A CELL.

Arrested on Complaint of Magistrate Healy and Later Released—The ex-Mayor Taken Ill.

Patrick Jerome Gleason, long time Mayor of old Long Island City, found himself behind bars last night, a prisoner in the Seventy-fourth Precinct, once his own Second Precinct. The arrest was made shortly after 9 o'clock by Detective Peter Kelly. The warrant was issued by Magistrate Smith upon the application of Magistrate Edward J. Healy. Assault and abusive language are charged.

It is set forth that on Oct. 28, during the heat of the political campaign, in which Mr. Gleason was running for Assembly with the object of defeating the regular Democratic ticket in the borough, he had a collision with Magistrate Healy on Borden Avenue. It is claimed the ex-Mayor laid violent hands upon the Magistrate and called him a vile name.

The arrest was not unexpected. Magistrate Healy was seen in consultation with District Attorney-elect Merrill, one of Mr. Gleason's opponents, during the afternoon, and Mr. Healy made no secret of his intention of causing Mr. Gleason's arrest. When the warrant was not served during the afternoon it was supposed that its serving would be delayed until this morning.

Mr. Gleason when arrested was at once take to the police station. He offered to go upon his own bond or to furnish other bondsmen for his appearance. Sergeant Webster, who was behind the desk, refused to accept bail, and directed that Mr. Gleason be taken to a cell. This was done.

A search was made for a City Magistrate, and for a time none could be found. Mr. Gleason's friends became greatly excited. They became possessed of the idea that the absence of a Magistrate was prearranged. In this belief a deputation of his friends hurried to Elmhurst and found Supreme Court Justice Garretson. The matter was laid before him. He had retired, but arose and directed that, failing to find a City Magistrate, bondsmen should be brought to him, he agreeing to remain up a sufficient time.

Meanwhile a searching party sent to Flushing found City Magistrate Connorton at his home in that section. The matter was laid before him, and he at once journeyed to Long Island City and accepted bonds in the sum of $100 from Thomas Hopkins. Mr. Gleason was then released.

The excitement attending Mr. Gleason's arrest and his being locked in a cell brought on a collapse. He has long been troubled with heart disease. After he had been locked up Dr. Bumster, his physician, was summoned. The doctor found him in a bad way. He at once ordered Mr. Gleason removed from the cell, and this was done. Dr. Bumster administered glycerine and strychnine to Mr. Gleason, and wanted to remove him to St. John's Hospital, but his patient refused to go there.

Mr. Gleason said after his release that while he was in the station house a prominent resident of Long Island City called up on the telephone and instructed the Police Sergeant not to accept bail under any plea.

In Long Island City last night it was claimed by some that the arrest was a blunder, as Mr. Gleason is a prisoner now and is at liberty in the custody of the Sheriff on a judgment arising out of a verdict against him in a suit for slander. Some of Mr. Gleason's friends claim that in arresting him he was taken out of the custody of the Sheriff. The case is down for a hearing this morning.

SENATOR HAYWARD MAY DIE.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 14.—Late this evening word was received from Nebraska City which indicates that Senator Hayward is in a most precarious condition, and that his death is to be expected at any time. A consultation of physicians was held, Dr. Bridges being summoned from Omaha for the purpose.

At the close of consultation, it was given out that the physicians could hold out no hope whatever of the Senator's permanent recovery and very little, if any, of even a temporary improvement in his condition.

His present illness began last Friday, when, after overwork, he was attacked by what is believed to be a slight lesion of the brain.

Chicago's New Pawn Shop Does Well.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Manager Shields of the State Pawners' Society said to-day that the four clerks now employed at the office have more work than they can attend to, and additional hands will be engaged at once. John V. Farrell, Jr., President of the society, said that if business continues as it has since the opening, the capital stock of the company would soon be increased to $100,000. Throughout the day the little lobby was thronged with men and women anxiously waiting to take advantage of the 1½ per cent. at which valuables are pledged.

High Assessments in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The assessment of Cook County shows that personal property is assessed 245 per cent. higher than it was last year, and 59 per cent. higher than the equalized valuation of last year. Town and city lots are assessed 94 per cent. higher than last year and 35 per cent. higher than they were equalized last year. Lands are 57 per cent. higher than the assessed value and 13 per cent. higher than the equalized valuation.

The New York Central has a train every hour for the West—quick and comfortable. Two-cent mileage tickets good on all trains.—Adv.

"The Tooth of Time"
needs not Bensolyptus Tooth Powder—but use it on your teeth. They'll last longer. At all druggists.—Adv.

Evans' Ale Is the Sunshine of Life.
Good and wholesome, pure and sparkling.—Adv.

DR. BABCOCK MAY ACCEPT.

Baltimore Pastor Urged by Committee to Take Pastorship of the Brick Presbyterian Church.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.—The committee representing the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York City, and the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, representing the Presbytery of New York, came to Baltimore to-day and held a conference to-night in Brown Memorial Presbyterian Church with the Session of that church in reference to the call recently extended to the Rev. Dr. Maltbie D. Babcock by the Brick Church. In addition to Dr. Henry Van Dyke, the present pastor of the Brick Church, the following members of that congregation were present: John E. Parsons, Hamilton Odell, Albert R. Ledoux, Adam Campbell, Hector M. Hitchings, William D. Barbour, Henry D. Noyes, W. H. H. Moore, W. W. Hoppin, J. Cleveland Cady, Theron G. Strong, A. E. Marling, Daniel J. Holden, William Bispham, Morris K. Jesup, Charles W. McAlpin, Frank S. Hastings, and Morris Satterthwaite.

After an exchange of views the conference resulted in a decision to let the entire matter rest with Dr. Babcock, who was not present at the meeting.

When seen to-night Dr. Babcock said: "I have not yet made up my mind, nor will I do so until I have given the call the fullest possible consideration. When I have finally decided, I shall announce my decision to my congregation first. While both sides seem satisfied with the outcome of the conference, there is just a little bit of apprehension on the part of the members of the session of Brown Memorial Church."

An Elder of the church said: "While I most sincerely wish Dr. Babcock to remain with us, I have an instinctive feeling that he feels it his duty to accept the call to the Brick Church."

The Rev. Dr. Van Dyke, Messrs. Parsons, Barbour, Noyes, and Satterthwaite spoke in behalf of the Brick Church congregation, and the Rev. Dr. Alexander spoke for the Presbytery of New York. Mr. Parsons made an especially strong plea, saying that the congregation was thoroughly united, and that Dr. Babcock's presence in New York would aid not a little in maintaining the prestige which Presbyterianism has always wielded in New York City.

E. D. Cross, ex-Postmaster General Gary, and the Rev. J. M. George Curtis, pastor of Park Church, a mission of Brown Memorial Church, spoke on the part of the Brown Memorial Church. The Rev. Mr. Curtis said that Baltimore presented not only a united congregation, but a united city in favor of Dr. Babcock remaining here. He quoted from the daily papers, and said that several petitions had already been presented to Dr. Babcock, one of which has come from students of the Johns Hopkins University.

It is the general impression here even among Dr. Babcock's own congregation that he will accept the call.

DANFORTH WILL IS FILED.

Large Bequests Are Left to Members of His Family.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 14.—The will of George F. Danforth, ex-Judge of the Court of Appeals, dated May 16, 1899, was offered for probate before the Surrogate this morning by Henry G. Danforth, his sole executor.

Among its provisions are $75,000 to his daughter Frances, $40,000 to his son Henry, $40,000 to his daughter Jessie, now wife of Charles E. Miller, New York City; $10,000 to each of his granddaughters Jean and Elizabeth Huntington, $5,000 to Charles E. Miller, husband of his daughter Jessie; $5,000 to each of Charles E. Miller's sons, $1,000 to his brother James H. Danforth of Boston, $1,000 to his brother Charles H. Danforth of Denver, Col., and $500 to Emma Holland of Concord, Mass.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION REPORT.

Hawaiian System Commended—United States Enrollment 16,687,643.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The active encouragement of education in our new colonial possessions is urged and the present educational system in Hawaii commended in the annual report of the Commissioner of Education for the fiscal year just closed. The Hawaiian school system is described as remarkable for its completeness, and it is pointed out that out of a total population of 109,020 in 1896 the school enrollment was 14,522.

"It is all important," the report says, "that in the reorganization of the schools in Spanish countries we do not attempt too much in the way of introducing the English language. All the daily lessons should be given in Spanish, save in the reading of elementary English. If the other lessons be taught in English, it will be just ground for suspicion that the United States purposes to enforce the use of the English language in these territories. The old schools must be revived, and those who have been employed in them must be invited to take up their work again. Spanish teachers may be assisted by Superintendents thoroughly acquainted with United States methods."

The report quotes statistics of 1898 to show the grand total of enrollment in all schools—elementary, secondary, and higher, public and private—in the United States as 16,687,643, an increase of almost half a million over 1897. This includes an increase of nearly 4,000 in colleges and universities.

OIL EXCITEMENT IN OHIO.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Nov. 14.—The oil excitement which started a few weeks ago in the vicinity of Jefferson, Ashtabula County, and a short time previous to that date at Chardon, Lake County, is spreading rapidly throughout a great part of Northeastern Ohio. To-day it is reported from Geneva, a town of 3,000 inhabitants in the western end of this county, that several wells are to be opened there at once.

Several Geneva business men, realizing that outside parties are leasing hundreds of acres of land in the county, have begun taking up Geneva territory themselves on the co-operative plan. Geneva is believed to be a superior field, for within the village limits there are over fifty wells which supply natural gas for fuel and lighting.

Within the past few days several Eastern capitalists have looked over the field in the vicinity of Jefferson. Hayes Brothers, King & Co., and Kable Brothers & Co., it is said, have effected a consolidation, and will put down a test well at once two miles south of that town. They will ship drilling tools and apparatus from the East at once. At the same time they will continue to lease land. A representative of the Standard Oil Company has also visited the wells.

In Jefferson Township 77 leases, aggregating 3,418⅝ acres, have been made; in Plymouth, 930¼ acres have been leased; in Morgan, 717¾ acres; in Lenox, 517¾, and in Austinburg, 207½. One thousand more acres in Jefferson and Lenox will be leased before the close of the week. There is a report that negotiations are under way for land in Hart's Grove, Windsor, and Ashtabula. A derrick 82 feet high is erected at Hartstown, where prospects are good. Men from Toledo, Ohio, are leasing land just south of Ashtabula.

The Hayes oil well in Wayne County, which a few years ago was sunk to the depth of 2,470 feet, is to be drilled deeper. The pumps were started in the Jefferson well last night. A two-hundred-and-fifty-barrel storage tank is in readiness, and the prospects are reported bright. The success of the Hampden wells in Lake County will mean an increased boom in that section also.

Crawls Through a Small Hole.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 14.—Edward Hart, twenty-one years of age, who was arrested on a charge of burglary, escaped from the Canandaigua Jail this morning and has not been seen since. The prisoner squeezed himself through a hole in the jail door only seven and a half inches square. Portions of his clothes were found clinging to the sides of the hole.

"Old Saratoga" Whiskey, made by Rosskam, Gerstley & Co., needs no recommendation. Its quality is superior to all others. Acker, Merrall & Condit sell it.—Adv.

CONTEST OVER PLANT WILL

Millionaire's Widow Retains Counsel to Guard Her Interests.

TESTATOR'S MIND UNBALANCED

Went to Connecticut Three Days Before He Died to Make, It Is Believed, His Will Valid.

Rumors long rife of a coming legal battle over the strange will of Henry B. Plant, railroad, steamship, and hotel magnate, crystallized yesterday in the definite announcement that Seward, Guthrie & Steele had been retained to guard the interests of Mrs. Margaret Plant, the widow of the millionaire, who is said to be dissatisfied with the provisions of the will. Paul D. Cravath, a member of the law firm, is in charge of the matter, but when asked about the situation yesterday would only say, "I'll have to be excused from saying anything about Mrs. Plant's business affairs, but I doubt if there will be anything sensational in anything concerning them." Mr. Cravath would not even state whether papers had been served.

From another source, equally reliable, it was learned that unless a contest can be avoided by compromise many eccentric actions alleged on the part of Mr. Plant shortly before his death, in this city on June 23 last, are likely to form the basis of the attack upon the will. In codicils to his will, made but a few days before his death, Mr. Plant left an allowance of $30,000 a year to his widow and a like allowance to his only son, Morton F. Plant. His estate has not yet been appraised, but it is differently estimated at from $10,000,000 to $30,000,000, and some say even more than the latter figure.

The bulk of this vast fortune he directed should be left undivided until the youngest child of the son of Morton F. Plant shall be twenty-one years old. As this grandson at the present time is but four years old, this would tie up the fortune, in any event, at least thirty-five years. Such an entail is impossible under the laws of the State of New York, which only permit an estate to be tied up for a period of two existing lives, but the Connecticut laws are not so strict, and so, in order to carry out his idea of tying up the property, Mr. Plant is believed to have gone to New Haven, Conn., and become a citizen of that State but three days before he died, leaving his death bed for the purpose of making the trip and returning just in time to breathe his last.

That his Connecticut citizenship is not recognized by some of the trustees of his estate is shown, however, by the fact that the personal taxes of the estate were paid here in New York on Nov. 5, and Mrs. Plant has refused to sign herself as a resident of Connecticut in some matters pertaining to his business. One of the most intimate friends of the dead millionaire said last night:

"Mr. Plant left a rather peculiar will. The idea of tying up his estate beyond a second generation necessitated his going to the only State in the Union that permitted it—Connecticut. The most curious part is that, while I was associated with him for years, it was a revelation to me when, after his death, I heard that any one contended that he had taken the step of becoming a citizen of Connecticut. Never before his death had he alluded to having such an intention.

"Mr. Plant's illness was a rather peculiar one. Bright at all times except when suffering from the disease which carried him off, uraemic convulsions, I can but surmise that there is a possibility that at the time he became a citizen of Connecticut, if, indeed, he did, that he was not free from uraemic poisoning. You must understand that for a few years prior to his death he had often been in a condition of complete unconsciosness, owing to his pecular ailment.

"I am not prepared to say that at any time he was out of his head, still, there are a great many things which indicate that at intervals he was unbalanced. A few years ago he visited Japan and China, and from that time he became unusually given to self-praise and self-adulation. Everything from that time seemed to become almost subservient to the word 'Plant.' Hence, I can readily understand that, if he did of his own volition become a citizen of Connecticut in order to tie up his estate to the children of his grandson, it was simply that he had in his mind to perpetuate 'P-l-a-n-t.'

"I do not know that he became a citizen of Connecticut; indeed, I am inclined to doubt it, for he never alluded to it to his wife, of whom he was always very fond, and whom he always consulted in every matter connected with his business. That alone would lead me to believe that if he did consider taking such a step, he was not in good physical condition, the more so as it is claimed that this step was taken three days before his death, and when he left New York to go to Connecticut, he left a bed of sickness."

Mrs. Plant and her stepson are both out of the city at present. The former is believed to be visiting friends in Red Bank, N. J., while Morton F. Plant recently started on an extended tour through the South, where the principal interests of his father's estate lie. Dr. Ghisiani Durant of 12 West Forty-sixth Street, who was Mr. Plant's physician for almost twenty years and is a close friend of Mrs. Plant and all the members of the household, said last night that he did not believe Mrs. Plant of her own volition had taken any steps to break her husband's will.

"They had been married twenty-seven or twenty-eight years," said Dr. Durant. "She was a dutiful wife, sacrificing herself completely to his comfort, working herself out by daily and nightly attendance upon him. Undoubtedly the man would have died years before had it not been for her good care."

Mrs. Plant was Miss Margaret J. Loughman of this city. She was much younger than her husband, who was nearly eighty years old when he died. She had no children, and it is said that if she undertakes to break the will it will be at the instance of Morton F. Plant on the ground that such an action could be more gracefully taken by a childless widow than by an only son.

Judge Lynde Harrison, a Director in one of Mr. Plant's companies, and a trustee of the estate, it is understood, will act as counsel for the trustees and oppose any effort to break the will. Judge Harrison was not in the office of Seward, Cravath & Steele yesterday, and Mr. Cravath admitted that he had no conference with him on the subject of the threatened contest.

One of the closing acts of Mr. Plant's life was to publish a biography of 300 or more pages full of self-laudation, which he sent to many of his friends. This may be offered as another evidence of his eccentricity should the case come to trial.

TO EXTEND POSTAL SERVICE.

Collect-on-Delivery System Proposed by an Illinois Man.

Special to The New York Times.

QUINCY, Ill., Nov. 14.—Harry H. Charles of this city has devised a plan for adding a collect-on-delivery feature to the postal service, and a movement has been inaugurated to press Congress for legislation to that effect at the next session. The scheme has been tested during the last six months, and found to work well. Postmaster D. F. Wilcox of this city will present the matter for discussion at the convention of first-class Postmasters in Washington next week.

In his tests Mr. Charles sends a package to the address of the patron, and by the same mail forwards a notice to the Postmaster asking him to deliver the package on the payment of the amount due, and then return the amount collected by postal order, registered letter, or in stamps, less the fee for the service. The tests made embrace almost every State in the Union. The patron gets his supplies quickly, the receipts of the Post Office are increased by the registry or postal order fee, and the company gets its money promptly.

A Direct Line to St. Louis.
The Pennsylvania Railroad, through Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Columbus, and Indianapolis. Through trains; fast schedule; picturesque scenery. Leave New York (West 23d Street Station) 9:55 A. M., arrive St. Louis 1:48 P. M. next day, via "Pennsylvania Limited." No extra fare.—Adv.

MRS. DEWEY TO GET THE HOUSE

Title to the Home Presented to the Admiral by the American People Will Be Transferred to Her.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Preliminary steps have been taken, it is said, to transfer to Mrs. Dewey the title to the Dewey home, 1747 Rhode Island Avenue, which the American people presented to the Admiral in recognition of his brilliant naval victory at Manila.

The matter is in the hands of the District Title Company, and the papers, it is understood, have been drawn and await the necessary signatures. The conveyance will be through a third party, presumably one of the Admiral's secretaries. The matter was placed in the hands of the title company some days ago, with a view to such conveyance, and it has been the understanding that the transfer would be completed upon the return of Admiral and Mrs. Dewey.

Unless present plans are changed the deeds will be put on record soon.

SHIPPED BODIES IN TRUNKS.

Police of St. Louis Arrest Memphis Undertaker Who Supplied Medical Colleges.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 14.—Four zinc-lined trunks, such as are used by traveling men to carry samples, each containing a corpse, were taken from the baggage room at Union Station to-day, and Frank Thompson, who says he is city undertaker of Memphis, Tenn., is under arrest. Charges against Thompson are being formulated.

For some time the police have been aware that a traffic in human bodies has been going on through this city and have been on the watch for evidence. Recently a shipment of four bodies in trunks was made, addressed to W. H. Hamsen at Keokuk, Iowa, to whom those captured to-day were consigned.

When taken to Police Headquarters Thompson made a clean breast of the whole affair. He said he had the contract for burying the city dead of Memphis. For some time he had been selling the bodies to medical colleges throughout this part of the country. His method was to pack them with excelsior in drummers' zinc-lined trunks and take them with him as baggage as far as St. Louis. From here he shipped the trunks to their destination by express. Thompson said he had been paid all the way from $50 to $200 per body. He said the name W. H. Hamsen, to whom the trunks were addressed in Keokuk, is a fictitious one, but refused to state who his consignee is.

In the trunks are the bodies of three negroes, two men and a boy, and a white woman. From appearances they all died of consumption or some other wasting disease. The white woman's features are regular and her hair is black. Her front teeth are gold filled. All the bodies are well preserved.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 14.—Frank Thompson, who is under arrest in St. Louis, is well known in Memphis, being the county undertaker. E. D. Thompson, a brother of Frank Thompson, was indicted on two occasions charged with improper burial of pauper dead. On both occasions, however, he gave satisfactory explanations and was released.

RUMOR OF LONG'S RETIREMENT.

A Report that the Secretary of the Navy Will Resign Not Confirmed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—A story that Secretary Long was likely to retire is current in this city. The Secretary is out of the city, but Assistant Secretary Allen said there was nothing in it, and nobody here knows anything about it.

TAXATION OF BANK STOCK.

Indiana Bank Seeks to Enjoin Collection on Actual Assessment.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Ind., Nov. 14.—The first suit ever brought in Indiana to test the question of the taxation of a bank's stock was filed here to-day. The First National Bank brings action against the County Treasurer to enjoin him from collecting the taxes against the bank stock on the basis of the valuation fixed by the Board of Review.

Until this year shareholders in National banks were granted the privilege of deducting their bona fide indebtedness from the assessed valuation of their bank stock. The decision of the United States Supreme Court prompted county officials all over the State to refuse to deduct the indebtedness this year.

GEN. ROE'S CASE DECIDED.

Rumored that the Charges Will Be Set Aside.

ALBANY, Nov. 14.—Attorney General Davies this evening rendered his decision to the Governor as to the legality of the charges preferred against Major Gen. Roe by Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt of the Fifth Brigade. Gov. Roosevelt declined to make known the findings until morning, explaining that he desired to file a memorandum with the decision.

The report was current about the Adjutant General's office that the Attorney General had decided that the charges were not serious enough to warrant the holding of a court-martial.

ASKED DAMAGES FOR BOYCOTT.

Boston Man Who Sued Union Men for $10,000 Received $25.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—Judge Gaskill, in the first session of the Superior Court to-day, ordered a verdict for $25 for the plaintiff in the case of Magnus Friedburg vs. Patrick T. Cummings and others.

The action was brought to recover $10,

FILIPINOS ROUTED IN A FIERCE FIGHT

Thirty-third Infantry Defeats Them Near San Jacinto.

KILLS 81 IN THE TRENCHES

Major John A. Logan Dead, Four Other Officers Wounded.

Rebels Post Notices of Great Victories —Escaped Prisoners Report Aguinaldo Retreating Toward Dagupan—Natives Welcome Americans.

MANILA, Nov. 14.—The Thirty-third Infantry, in one of the sharpest two hours' engagements of the war, with an equal force of insurgents, five miles from San Fabian, Saturday, lost one officer (Major John A. Logan) and six men killed and had one officer and twelve men wounded. The Americans captured twenty-nine Filipinos and a hundred rifles, and found eighty-one insurgent dead lying in the trenches and rice fields. Many more Filipinos, doubtless, were killed or wounded.

Gen. Wheaton had been informed that the enemy was gathering at San Jacinto for the purpose of preventing the Americans from controlling the road from Dagupan North, whereby Aguinaldo might retreat. The Thirty-third, Col. Howe commanding, and a detachment of the Thirteenth, with a Gatling gun, Howland commanding, were sent to disperse them.

The troops encountered the worst road ever found in the Island of Luzon. There was a succession of creeks, whose bridges the Americans had to stop and repair, and miry ditches, and at certain places men and horses struggled waist-deep in quagmires. A hundred soldiers had to drag the Gatling gun part of the way, the horses being useless.

The insurgents opened the fight two miles from San Jacinto, while the leading American battalion was passing a clump of houses in the midst of a cocoanut grove, knee deep in mud.

The Filipino sharpshooters, hidden in trees, houses, and a small trench across the road, held their fire until the Americans were close to them. When they began firing, other Filipinos opened fire from thickets, right and left, further away.

The insurgent sharpshooters picked off the officers first. Five of the Americans who fell wore shoulder straps or chevrons. But the Thirty-third never wavered. Its crack marksmen knocked the Filipinos from the trees like squirrels, and the Americans rushed the trench, leaving four dead insurgents there.

The regiment then deployed under fire, with Major John A. Logan's battalion in the centre, Major Cronic's on the right, and Major Marsh's on the left. The skirmish line, which was a mile long, advanced rapidly, keeping up a constant fire. The Filipinos made an unexpectedly good stand, many of them remaining behind cover until the Americans were within twenty feet of them.

Major Marsh flanked a small trench full of insurgents, surprising them and slaughtering nearly all of them before entering the town. The Gatling killed five of the force holding the bridge and swept the country beyond the town, driving about 150 Filipinos into the hills. Marsh's battalion, entering the town first, captured a big battleflag, which was flying over a convent.

The insurgents are supposed to have retreated toward Dagupan. It was impossible to pursue them, as the American troops were exhausted and their supply of ammunition was low. The outposts killed five Filipinos during the night. The body of the Filipino Lieutenant Colonel commanding was found among the killed.

The regiment returned to San Fabian Sunday, it being impossible to get supplies over the roads.

A proclamation of the Filipino Secretary of War was found in all the villages, giving glowing accounts of alleged Filipino victories and saying that 7,500 Americans had been killed and 15,000 wounded during the war.

The dead and wounded were brought to Manila to-day. The officers who are returning say it is impossible for Gen. Wheaton to attempt a junction with Gen. Young, on account of the roads.

Prisoners say it is reported that Aguinaldo, with an army they estimate at 20,000 men—probably a great exaggeration—is retiring toward Dagupan, intending to leave by railroad for the northwest. Some of them said they believed the Filipino Army had passed the line intended by Gens. Wheaton and Young to be covered on Aguinaldo's rear, and that he passed San Fabian, going northwest, a fortnight ago.

The exact whereabouts of Aguinaldo and his army and Cabinet is a perfect enigma. Gen. Otis has learned that Aguinaldo recently issued a proclamation transferring the capital to Bongabong, giving as a reason for the step the unsanitary condition of Tarlac.

It is supposed that the leaders of the insurrection who are not already at Bongabong are preparing to go to that place, though when they left Tarlac, whether they are traveling with the army, how many of the soldiers they were able to hold together, and whether the leaders or the troops have got beyond Gen. Lawton's line are all unknown.

It is hoped, however, that Gen. Wheaton has effected a junction with Gen. Young, forming a cordon from San Fabian to San Isidro.

Gen. Lawton has 6,000 men and Gen. Wheaton 2,700—a small force to control so many miles, but it commands the main roads by which the insurgents must move to the northeast.

With the Americans advancing at the present rate, they could drive the insurgents from Bongabong in a fortnight, and it is impossible for the rebels to establish another capital in Luzon which cannot be captured within a month.

The rapid approach of the Americans was a complete surprise to the insurgents, as the latter expected them to move slowly, as they did from Manila to Angeles. The Filipinos thought it impossible for the Americans to make headway in the mud which prevailed everywhere, and the sudden invasion astounds the natives along the line of Gen. Young's march, who had been told that the Americans were confined to the suburbs of Manila.

A majority of the natives welcomed the army enthusiastically, but some, who have been deluded by stories of American cruelties, hide in the swamps. Women who are unable to flee fall upon their knees, upholding crucifixes and begging to be spared. When the news spreads that the Americans intend to remain and establish order, the population flock to their homes, bringing with them their cattle and household goods.

The insurgents have drained the resources of the province. The army has impressed a large share of the crops, and the people are miserably poor. Everywhere are elaborate trenches built by the non-combatants, working day and night.

The Americans found big stores of rice at Tarlac, Tubig, and elsewhere, and several thousand new Filipino uniforms were captured at Tubig. Thirty insurgents surrendered to Gen. MacArthur, receiving $30 each and a gun.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The following dispatch was received from Gen. Otis under date of Manila to-day:

Wheaton reports Nov. 12 there was an engagement near San Jacinto between the Thirty-third Volunteers and 1,200 intrenched insurgents. Our loss, Major Logan, by gallantly leading battalion, and six enlisted men killed. Capt. Green and eleven men were wounded, mostly very slight. The enemy was routed, leaving eighty-one dead in the trenches. His loss is believed to be 300.

Lawton reports from San José that in the vicinity of San Nicholas, north of Tayug, Wessels captured thirteen carts with the insurgent War Department records, the printing press complete of the insurgent newspaper and a large quantity of rice were also captured.

The cavalry is still actively engaged and the infantry is pressing on from San José and Araga.

The roads are impracticable for any wheel transportation, and the horses are foraged on rice and growing rice straw.

DEATH OF MAJOR LOGAN.

Son and Namesake of John A. Logan Died Leading His Battalion in the San Jacinto Fight.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—A cable dispatch received from Gen. Otis at the War Department to-day announces that Major John A. Logan, Thirty-third Volunteer Infantry, had been killed while leading his battalion in the fight near San Jacinto.

The remains will be brought home on the transport Sikh.

The news of her son's death was conveyed to Mrs. Logan by a personal note from Secretary Root, sent by Major Johnson, Assistant Adjutant General. Mrs. Logan was prostrated by the shock, but later in the day recovered her composure and, driving down town, communicated with young Mrs. Logan at Youngstown, Ohio, over the long-distance telephone.

Soon after noon Mrs. Logan drove to the White House. She was accompanied by another lady. One of the ushers who had known her for many years admitted her at once to the Red Parlor. She had a telegram in her hand and begged to have her name taken at once to the President. In the parlor she met Mrs. McKenna, wife of the Associate Justice, who also has a son in the Philippines.

Word of Mrs. Logan's visit was brought to the President in the midst of the Cabinet meeting. He at once left the meeting and went down stairs, where Mrs. Logan and Mrs. McKenna were still together. After a few minutes Mrs. Logan was assisted to her carriage and the President returned to the Cabinet, where the news of Major Logan's death had already been under discussion.

Great sympathy is expressed for Mrs. John A. Logan, who has always been a prominent figure here, over the death of her son. It is a pathetic coincidence that yesterday Mrs. Logan visited the War Department to ask Secretary Root for directions for sending a Christmas box to the Major. He was dead at the time, having been killed the day before.

Major Logan, whose death in the Philippines was reported to the War Department yesterday, was the only son of Major Gen. John A. Logan and of Mrs. Mary A. Logan, now a resident of Washington. His resemblance to his father was striking. He had the same dark eyes and a large hooked nose, which gave his father the nickname of "Black Jack" Logan. Major Logan was known as "Manning" up to the time of his father's death.

He was born at Murphysborough, Ill., July 24, 1865. He was at West Point for two years, but was not graduated, owing to poor eyesight. After a short business career in Washington, he engaged in limestone quarrying in Ohio. At one time he was Captain of the Youngstown Militia Company, known as the Logan Rifles.

In 1887 Major Logan married M'ss Edith Andrews, daughter of the late Chauncey H. Andrews, the millionaire iron manufacturer of Youngstown, Ohio.

The first military service experienced by Major Logan was in the war with Spain. He was appointed Assistant Adjutant General in May, 1898, with the rank of First Lieutenant, on the staff of Gen. John C. Bates. He accompanied the Santiago expedition to Cuba, and took part in the battle of El Caney. He was promoted for gallantry in this engagement to the rank of Major. At the conclusion of the war he went on duty at Havana with the United States Peace Commission, and served there during the evacuation of Cuba by the Spaniards.

In August last, soon after his return from Cuba, he was appointed Major of the Thirty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers, and sailed for Manila with his regiment early in October.

Mrs. Logan, who has resided at Washington since her husband's death, made an effort to have her son appointed Minister to Austria when Mr. McKinley was inaugurated, but was unsuccessful.

Major Logan was a lover of horses, and his Oriole Stock Farm, near Youngstown, Ohio, was well known to horsemen. He was one of the first breeders of hackneys in this country and won the first American Hackney Challenge Cup in 1892, with 'imported Bonfire. He took an active part in the organization of Chicago's first horse show in 1897. Among the horses he owned were Devil's Deputy, Satan, Spoons, and Hawthorne. He was also a frequent exhibitor at the Horse Show in this city, and was a familiar figure at the Garden during Horse Show week.

Major Logan is survived by a widow and three children—John A. Logan third, Mary Louise Logan, and Edith Josephine Logan.

NEWS REACHES THE WIDOW.

President McKinley Sends Her a Telegram of Sympathy.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Nov. 14.—A private cablegram received from Manila this morning announces the death of Major John A. Logan, Jr., of this city. The remains will be brought home on the transport Sikh.

Mrs. Logan, widow of Major Logan, is completely prostrated over the death of her husband, and her physicians will not allow her to be seen. She had expected to spend the Winter with her children in the south of France, and was preparing to leave when the cablegram announcing Major Logan's death was received.

Mrs. Logan has received the following telegram from President McKinley:

"It is my painful duty to convey to you the sad intelligence of the death of your husband while gallantly leading his battalion in the charge at San Jacinto. His splendid qualities as a soldier and high courage on the fighting line have given him place among the heroic men of the war, and it will be some consolation to you to know that he died for his country on the field of honor.

"You have in this trying hour for yourself and the children the sincere sympathy of Mrs. McKinley and myself.

"WILLIAM McKINLEY."

FIGHT ON THE DAGUPAN ROAD.

Marsh's Battalion Chases Rebels for a Mile—Their Commander Dead.

MANILA, Nov. 14.—Major Marsh's battalion of the Thirty-third Regiment, which includes many old Rough Riders from the Southwest, attacked 400 Filipinos three miles from San Fabian, on the Dagupan Road, on Friday.

The Filipinos had been firing at the outposts. Major Marsh found them intrenched across the river. Their trenches had been made after Gen. Wheaton's arrival. Major Marsh charged them, a portion of his battalion fording the stream and part crossing by the bridge.

When the Americans approached the Filipinos, afraid to show their heads, poked their rifles above the trench and fired blindly. Major Marsh's force pursued them for a mile. Fourteen dead Filipinos were left behind, including the Lieutenant Colonel commanding on the field. Two Americans were wounded.

NEWS OF BATTLE FROM LONDON.

Wheaton's Forces Charge and Kill Seventy-seven Filipinos.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Special dispatches from Manila say that seven Americans were killed and fifteen wounded in Gen. Wheaton's daybreak attack this morning on the town of Salinda, which was stubbornly defended.

After a heavy fire the Americans charged and stormed the works. Seventy-seven dead Filipinos were counted in the trenches.

REBELS ACTIVE NEAR MANILA.

Try to Trap Marines, but Warships' Guns Drive Them Off.

MANILA, Nov. 14.—The insurgents have resumed their activity in the Cavite Province, threatening an attack on Imus. Yesterday they attacked Calamba in the usual fashion.

A nightly fusillade between the marines and the hundred insurgents who have again intrenched themselves on the isthmus between Cavite and Noveleta is plainly heard in Manila.

On Saturday the Filipinos attempted to entrap the marines by landing a force from canoes behind them. The searchlights of the Petrel discovered the preparations, and a few shots from the Monadnock's and Petrel's guns spoiled the game.

LIEUT. GILLMORE AT TARLAC.

Escaped Spanish Prisoners Say They Saw Him There Nov. 1.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The following was received at the Navy Department from Admiral Watson to-day:

Manila, Nov. 14.

Escaped Spanish prisoners at San Fabian report seeing Gillmore Nov. 1 in Tarlac with five men; all well. He crossed mountain from Baler in May with thirteen men. Location of other eight unknown.

WATSON.

MANY HORSES PERISH AT SEA.

Terrible Experience of the Transport Siam in a Typhoon—Decks Slippery with Blood.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—Additional particulars of the terrible trip of the transport Siam, from this port to Manila, have been received here. The Siam left here on Aug. 19 with 400 horses for the army in the Philippines. All went well between here and Honolulu, where a stop of ten days gave the horses an opportunity to recover from the voyage. The vessel left Honolulu on Sept. 6 and on the 17th ran into a typhoon, losing three horses.

Good weather followed until Oct. 1, when a terrific typhoon was encountered near Guam Island, four days from Manila. The storm broke at 1 o'clock in the morning, and at the first roll of the vessel the horses stampeded. Wave after wave crashed over the decks of the steamer, throwing the animals about, breaking their legs, and otherwise maiming them. The scene was frightful, and it was impossible for the men on the ship to do anything with the terrified horses. The vessel was uncontrollable, and it was next to impossible for any one to stand on deck, it was so slippery with blood and debris.

Three hundred and fifty horses were killed, and their bodies remained on deck for four days before they could be disposed of. Thousands of sharks followed the vessel, being attracted by the stench and the possibilities of a feast. The transport was blown 1,000 miles out of her course and was off the Formosan coast when the storm subsided.

GEN. OTIS MAKES HIS REPORT.

Justifies the Actions of Americans Since War Began.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Copies of the annual report of Gen. Otis have been received at the War Department, but the report will not be made public until it has received the consideration of the President and Secretary of War.

Gen. Otis divides the report into periods, one covering the time from his assumption of command in the Philippines until Feb. 4, 1899, when, he says, the rebellious subjects of Spain attacked the forces of the United States, who were rightfully and legally in possession of the city, bay, and harbor of Manila, by reason of armed occupation and under the terms of the protocol preliminary to the conclusion of peace.

The second part treats of the operations from the time of the Filipino attack upon the United States forces up to the close of active operations on account of the rainy season.

The General says that in order to give a clear and comprehensive statement of the situation in both periods he makes his report in narrative form, and begins with a review of the conditions existing under the protocol up to the attack and then follows with a story of the operations of the army since that time. He makes his narrative a complete argument in favor of the careful management of the American affairs so as to avoid a rupture with the Filipinos, and justifies the action of the Americans in all steps following the outbreak.

Much of what he says has already been published in the telegraphic reports sent to the department, and in official reports received from officers who participated in the engagements.

Accompanying the report are the reports of the staff officers, giving the details of the different branches of the army in the Philippines, the operations in the field, the departure of the State volunteers, and the arrival of the troops to take their places, and other information of a technical character relating to a great army.

SHOWS HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.

Surgeon General Sternberg Submits His Annual Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Surgeon General Sternberg's annual report gives a comprehensive view of the health of the troops, in the field and at home, the casualties and losses in battle and in hospital, the care extended to the sick and wounded, and other interesting information relating to the physical welfare of the army. Gen. Sternberg says it has been his endeavor that the sick and wounded should be supplied with every comfort and restorative and the surgeons with every appliance that modern science could suggest in the treatment of disease and injury.

The total number of deaths in our armies, including regulars and volunteers, from May 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899, was 6,610, of whom 498 were killed in battle, 216 killed by accident, 202 died of gunshot wounds and wounds received in action, 2,774 from typhoid fever, 476 from malarial fever, 359 from pneumonia, 342 from diarrhoea and dysentery, and 185 from yellow fever.

As to food supplies, Gen. Sternberg says he considers it wise to go slow in changing the army ration until experience has shown just what changes are assuredly desirable. He refers to the agitation over canned roast beef and refrigerated beef, and says at that time there were on file only two complaints as to the beef supply. The only criticism made by medical officers, he says, is that the ration for the tropics should have less fat and starch and sugar.

The report recommends an increase of the medical corps, and the establishment of camping grounds through the country ready for troops when they are mobilized.

MARINE FIGHTING AT CAVITE.

Col. Elliot's Command Drives the Insurgents from Their Intrenchments in Face of a Fierce Fire.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

CAVITE, Oct. 10.—Ever since the marine battalion has been guarding the Cavite Navy Yard and its approaches they have been fairly burning with anxiety to get at the insurgents and clear them out, notwithstanding the fact that the latter were protected by some very stiff intrenchments. The sentries of the two forces have all along been in plain sight of each other and this was an additional source of aggravation to the "web-footed soldiers," as old Admiral Luce dearly loved to call the men of the naval brigade when they paraded on shore.

Col. Elliot's arrival with additional men for the marine force has infused new life into the command, and has brought them up to the proper pitch of discipline and enthusiasm for any undertaking, no matter how arduous or hazardous.

As soon as Gen. Schwan's division of the army was ready to move from its rainy season quarters, at Bacoor, a concentrated movement was arranged with Col. Elliot's command, and Sunday the marines were given the long-looked-for chance, and right well did they improve it, pressing forward with zeal and vigor from start to finish.

Cavite is on a peninsula, joined to the mainland by a long, narrow causeway, at one end of which the insurgents had thrown up some stout earthworks, while at the navy yard end we had done the same and had put some pieces of artillery in position to sweep the approaches from the enemy's lines. In order to make it easier for the marines to advance along this neck of land, the Petrel, commanded by Commander Charles C. Cornwell, was ordered to steam along the shore and shell out the insurrectos. This she did early in the forenoon, pouring in so hot and well-directed a fire that the earthworks were quickly denuded of defenders, and signal was made to Col. Elliot to advance.

Before starting his command, however, the Colonel had a brisk fire opened with his guns to drive away any remaining men of the enemy, should there be any within the insurgent trenches. The fire of the cruiser had to stop in order to prevent hitting our own men, which gave the insurrectos a chance to rally and man whatever positions were advantageous.

The scouts met with resistance from a few outposts, but those of the rebels they did not kill quickly took to their heels. It was noticed that as the column advanced fewer of the people had left their houses, and on entering Rosario, hardly firing a shot, the scouts took all the "hombres" in sight prisoners, perhaps 150 in all. The houses were searched and contraband and munitions of war found. One drug store yielded quantities of Mauser ammunition, which was captured. Another house yielded some 5,000 or 6,000 pesos in gold and silver. A rebel Quartermaster's office was opened and quantities of stores found. The advance was over a road composed principally of mud holes, into which the men sank at times knee deep, and in one instance, one man sank in until the surface reached his chin, and two comrades had to pull him out.

Every foot of the way was contested by the rebels, but they had to give way to Uncle Sam's sailor-soldiers. In falling back the rebels made use not only of the natural defenses of the country, but fired from trees, houses, and other places of vantage.

The strongest set of intrenchments were on the southwest of Novaleta, where a stone and earth well three feet wide had been constructed upon the bank of a stream. Upon reaching this point the marines were forced to swim the river and capture the enemy's works, but it was not accomplished without loss. It was here that Lieut. Hill was wounded. Dr. Langhorn, who coolly attended to the wounded amid a shower of Mauser bullets, received a wound in the arm which necessitated the use of a first aid package, after which he continued his work with his men. It was also here that Private McDonald received a bullet in the head which caused his death, and it was during the capture of these works that a majority of the fourteen men who were injured in the advance received their wounds.

The works captured, the rebels dashed to the rear and into Novaleta only to find the men of Gen. Schwan's command ready to give them a warm welcome, and with a speed that was accelerated by fear they fled inland and toward the City of San Francisco de Malabon. Col. Elliot here met Gen. Schwan, and after a conference the marine column marched back to Cavite, where they arrived just before dark and in good time for supper.

Summed up briefly the work accomplished by the marines Sunday consists of the capture of one rebel fort and two intrenchments, and the complete routing of the rebel force which has long laid tribute upon that section.

UNCEDED PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Spanish Senator Says Three Left Out Belong to Japan.

MADRID, Nov. 14.—In the Spanish Senate to-day Señor Montero Rios, replying to Count Almenas, who recently declared that, owing to the ignorance of the Spanish-American Peace Treaty Commissioners, three islands of the Philippine group, the two Batanes and Calayan Island, both north of Luzon, were not included in the scope of the treaty, said the islands referred to were not ceded because they belonged to Japan and were not claimed by the Americans.

Señor Rios urged the Premier, Señor Silvela, to demand a fulfillment by the Americans of their engagements under the treaty providing for commercial advantages to Spain in the Philippines.

Señor Silvela replied that difficulties had arisen in the execution of those stipulations in the treaty, doubtless because the Americans had not yet fully established their sway in the Philippines.

The Nashville Reaches Port Said.

PORT SAID, Egypt, Nov. 14.—The United States gunboat Nashville, from San Juan de Puerto Rico, Oct. 14, for Manila, has arrived here.

BURGLARS WRECK BANK SAFE.

Heavy Explosions Waken Residents Near Cleveland and Robbers Flee.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 14.—An unsuccessful attempt was made by cracksmen early this morning to rob the Garfield Savings Bank at Euclid, an eastern suburb. The safe in the bank was completely wrecked and the front of the building blown out by a powerful explosion.

So far as can be learned the robbers secured no money, although a large sum was in the safe. There were two heavy explosions, which awakened persons living near by. A citizen opened fire on the robbers, some four or five in number, and they fled, all escaping without injury so far as known.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Rain and warmer, increasing easterly winds

The disturbance which occupied the Lower Missouri Valley Monday night has moved eastward over the Ohio Valley, attended by rain from the Middle and Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, over the Ohio Valley and lake regions. The disturbance in the extreme Northwest has moved eastward over the British Northwest Territory, and was central last evening over Manitoba. Rain has fallen in the North and extreme South Pacific Coast districts. The temperature has risen over the Middle Atlantic States and in the Northwest, and has fallen in the Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys. The Ohio Valley disturbance will move eastward, causing rain in the Middle Atlantic and New England States to-day. In the Ohio Valley rain will be followed by clearing weather. In the Mississippi Valley and thence to the Pacific Coast fair weather will prevail. To-morrow promises to be fair over the eastern part of the country, and there are no present indications of a storm developing in the West. Along the New England coast the winds will be fresh to brisk from easterly to-day. On the Middle Atlantic Coast fresh easterly winds will shift to westerly by to-night. Along the South Atlantic Coast fresh southerly winds will prevail. Storm signals are displayed on Lake Erie.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	44	34	35
6 A. M.	46	32	34
9 A. M.	45	37	41
12 M.	54	39	44
3 P. M.	52	39	43
6 P. M.	52	36	39
9 P. M.	50	34	51
12 P. M.	45	35	36

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	38½
Weather Bureau	36
Corresponding date 1898	49
Corresponding date for last twenty years	45

The maximum temperature yesterday was 41 degrees at 3:30 P. M., and the minimum 32 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 75 per cent.; and at 8 P. M. 96 per cent. The barometer read at 8 A. M., 30.38 and at 8 P. M. 30.29.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:45 A. M.—143 West Eighty-ninth Street, owner unknown; no damage.

12:50 A. M.—1 Cortlandt Street, Sample Trunk Company; damage, $500.

2 A. M.—221 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, Annie Cassidy; damage, $150.

6:40 A. M.—41 West Fourth Street, Sonn Brothers; damage, $10.

7:40 A. M.—1,603 Avenue A, Richard Eckhoff; damage, $50.

9:20 A. M.—673 Tenth Avenue, owner unknown; damage, $100.

11:30 A. M.—176 East Eighty-first Street, Clinton Wilson; damage, $75.

1:10 P. M.—184 Norfolk Street, A. Linlson; damage slight.

2:20 P. M.—55 Allen Street, Jacob Simon; damage slight.

3:45 P. M.—380 Grand Street, Herman Storm; damage, $20.

4:15 P. M.—91 Wooster Street, Sisselman & Lowenstein; damage, $10.

5 P. M.—218 East Forty-fourth Street, John Ernest; damage, $20.

6:30 P. M.—302 West Forty-sixth Street, John Eddis; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WINDSOR, Conn., Nov. 14.—Fire early this morning on the estate of the late Judge S. O. Griswold caused damage estimated at $10,000, partly insured. Eight horses and five Shetland ponies were burned to death. In all six buildings were burned—three barns, two tobacco sheds, and an old brick house.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Nov. 14.—The Montgomery Knitting Mill No. 1, owned by the Vanbrocklin-Stover Company, was damaged by fire to the extent of $15,000 this morning. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Allsopp's English Ale and Stout
BOTTLED BY THE BREWERS.
FOR SALE BY
ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT,
PARK & TILFORD,
E. C. HAZARD & CO.,
J. G. POWERS & CO.,
AND OTHER LEADING DEALERS.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N.Y.
6 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

RULING IN WELLCOME CASE.

Testimony Unfavorable to Senator Clark Thrown Out Because It Did Not Implicate Defendant.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 14.—When the Supreme Court resumed consideration of the Wellcome disbarment case this morning, the Chief Justice announced the court's decision as to the admissibility of certain testimony introduced by the plaintiff to which the defense objected on the ground that, while it showed alleged corruption on the part of Senator Clark's agents, the transactions were not conducted by the defendant, Wellcome, but by other Clark leaders. Most of this was stricken out, and the Clark people are consequently elated.

The most important piece of evidence stricken out, from the standpoint of the prosecution, was the testimony as to the conversation between Senators Whiteside and Anderson, in which it is alleged that Anderson was told his vote and influence for Clark would be worth $25,000, and that when he refused to go into the proposition as a bona fide offer he also declined to entertain any other propositions.

The conversation between Whiteside and Senator Myers as given by the Ravalli County Senator was also ruled out, but testimony as to the payment of money ($10,000) remains. Conversations between Clark's manager, Bickford, and Stiff, and between Bickford and Sullivan were ruled out. The offer of proof as to the financial standing of Representatives Hobson and Geiger was allowed to stand.

State Senator Hoffman was the first witness for the defense. His evidence was of a nature to show the workings of the Daly faction of the Democratic Party, and that a combination was formed for the purpose of defeating Clark—a "rule or ruin policy," as he described it.

The defense claimed a conspiracy against Clark existed; that Whiteside was but the tool thereof; that the proceedings were predicted by Daly and his men long before they occurred, and that they succeeded in having the legislative investigating committee appointed.

The court then adjourned.

SOUTHERN FURNACE SOLD.

Jenifer (Ala.) Plant, with Iron Ore Lands, Changes Hands.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 14.—The deal for the purchase of the Jenifer iron furnace and ore lands was concluded to-day, payment in part being made when a check for $100,000 changed hands. The principal purchasers are W. H. Weller, the well-known pipe manufacturer, of Gadsden, Ala., and Fred Hoffman of Milwaukee. Mr. Weller will be President of the new concern, and John E. Ware will be Secretary and Treasurer.

The properties consist of a modern charcoal blast furnace at Jenifer, Ala., and a large tract of fine brown ore lands attached. The furnace will be immediately rehabilitated and put into blast and the ore mines will be extensively operated.

CARNEGIE AND ROCKEFELLER.

Former Company Says No War Exists Between the Interests.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 14.—The following official statement explains itself:

"At a meeting of the Carnegie Steel Company and Frick Coke Company interests, held to-day, it was resolved that no change be made either in organization, ownership, or policy. Mr. Carnegie signified his entire concurrence with this action and expressed himself as delighted to continue as before with his partners.

"With reference to the recent newspaper reports of war between the Rockefeller and Carnegie interests, the company states that these have no foundation in fact. The Rockefeller fleet carries the ore mined by the Carnegie Steel Company from the mines leased from Rockefeller, about 1,500,000 tons per annum, but the Rockefeller boats being unable to transport more of the Carnegie ore, which was offered, the Carnegie Steel Company was compelled to provide its own boats, its total shipments being 4,500,000 tons.

"There is no truth in the report that the Carnegie Steel Company contemplates going into shipbuilding at Conneaut."

ANOTHER CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

Newport, Ky., to Get $20,000 for Equipment and Maintenance.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 14.—Andrew Carnegie has agreed to contribute $20,000 toward the establishment and maintenance of a public library in Newport, Ky. The conditions are that the people of Newport contribute $2,000 annually for a like purpose. This is already assured as under a recent act of the Legislature a portion of the police court fines are set apart for the maintenance of a public library, and this amounts to more than $2,000 annually.

The Rev. W. G. McCready, rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, who is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Newport Public Library, wrote to Mr. Carnegie some months ago, describing the great need of such an institution on a more extensive scale. To his surprise, he received a letter from Mr. Carnegie to-day making the above offer. Mr. McCready addressed his letter to New York, and Mr. Carnegie was then absent in Scotland, but he replied upon his return.

Newport has now a public library on a small scale. It was opened about a year ago on the second floor of the Insurance Building, at Fourth and Monmouth Streets, and contains about 2,500 volumes. A movement will be inaugurated at once to secure a suitable site.

WAGES FOR STEEL WORKERS.

Some Rail Men in South Chicago Mills Will Get $300 Per Month.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Beginning Jan. 1 next, steel rail workers in the South Chicago mills of the Illinois Steel Company will receive record-breaking wages. Owing to the increased price of the finished product, the men, some 300 in number, will be able to earn from $150 to $300 a month. This unusual condition is due to the fact that the company failed to readjust the sliding scale of wages last June, and under the contracts a new scale cannot be arranged before June 1, 1900, and cannot go into effect for six months after that date.

W. C. Davis, Vice President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Tin, and Steel Workers, says the nearest approach to the wages which will be paid was in 1892, when the price of steel rails reached $29.

RAILWAYS RAISE WAGES.

Two Western Roads Increase the Pay of Many Employes.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Companies have voluntarily decided to increase the wages of their engineers, firemen, and switchmen.

Engineers and firemen on all the heavier engines of the Eastern Illinois will have their wages raised on the mileage system. Engineers are to receive 15 cents more per 100 miles than now, and the pay of firemen will go up in proportion. On the lighter locomotives the increase will be about 10 cents per 100 miles. This will mean from $5 to $10 more per month to several hundred employes.

With the exception of Chicago, Quincy, and Hannibal, switchmen at nearly every point on the Burlington system are to receive advances in their wages. Officers of the road would not give the exact figures, but it is said that the raise will bring the average monthly pay of this class of employes to $75.

More Money for Rolling Mill Men.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 14.—At the pay day in the Birmingham district, falling on next Saturday the employes of the rolling mills will receive an advance in wages, the advance applying in all departments. The puddlers get an advance of 10 per cent. and the advance in the finishing department is 4 per cent. The advance was recently agreed upon at the conference of the representatives of the employes and the rolling mill operators, is effective in all rolling mills, and affects 2,000 men in the Birmingham district.

MERIDEN COMPANY
INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO. SUCCESSOR
SILVERSMITHS
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE
208 FIFTH AVENUE
MADISON SQUARE

CHICAGO FIRM IN TROUBLE.

May Have to Face Prosecution for Use of Mails to Defraud.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The Chicago Bureau of Information, which has done considerable work in prosecuting bucket shopping and illegal trading on the Board of Trade, has announced its intention of prosecuting a big firm on the charge of using the mails to defraud. It charges the firm with sending out letters inviting farmers to visit Chicago and see the "pit" under the firm's guidance, guaranteeing their hotel expenses, &c., and advising them to come with plenty of money to take advantage of the firm's experience as brokers.

The bureau was started some time ago by John Hill, Jr., who has had some experiences in trying to prosecute illegal traders on and off the board. It is now in charge of Bert King, one of his detectives. King has obtained a large number of circulars sent out by the firm in question, which he threatens to have indicted.

EX-GOV. McLANE'S WIDOW DEAD.

Was Aunt of Mrs. James Brown-Potter, and Leaves a Daughter.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 14.—The widow of Robert M. McLane, formerly Governor of Maryland, which office he resigned to become Minister of France during President Cleveland's first Administration, died to-day in Paris. She was about seventy years of age.

Mrs. McLane was a Miss Urquhart of Louisiana, and was an aunt of Mrs. James Brown Potter, the actress, whose maiden name was Cora Urquhart. She is survived by a daughter, Miss Jennie McLane.

Robert M. McLane died in Paris about one year ago. He lived abroad the latter years of his life, and his wife and daughter were prominent in European society. His brothers, Louis McLane and James McLane, are prominent men in the professional and financial life of Baltimore.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF.—Henry Alfred Stourton, England; Judge Lynde Harrison, New Haven; Lady Van Horne, Montreal.

GRAND.—J. C. Muhlenberg, United States Army; Major Claude Cane, England; Dr. C. M. De Valin, United States Navy.

NETHERLAND. — Niels Gron, Copenhagen; George W. Grant, London; J. E. Evans-Jackson, London.

MURRAY HILL.—D. Baleanes, London.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, Indiana; Gov. Elisha Dyer, Gen. Charles R. Brayton, Gen. T. M. Sackett, Cols. Dyer, Studley, Shepley, Wetherill, and Capt. Webb, Rhode Island; Mrs. M. S. Quay, Washington; Claudis Delgado, Havana; ex-Congressman M. T. Stevens, Massachusetts.

HOFFMAN.—Robert C. Eno, United States Army.

GILSEY.—W. A. Bromwick and Lieut. E. Stevenson, Royal Navy, London; William Earnshaw, London; J. F. Wade, United States Army; E. B. Lemon, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; S. P. Caldwell, cloaks and suits; 454 Broome Street.

Mandell Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. Webber, carpets; Mr. Fisher, umbrellas; 450 Broome Street.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Rice, dress goods; 115 Worth Street.

Famous, St. Louis, Mo.; T. C. Fogarty, children's wear; 722 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

May Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; T. Whitehead, boys' clothing; 722 Broadway; Everett House.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; E. Lawrence, laces nad white goods; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Shartenburg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; C. H. Whitney, carpets and upholstery goods; 50 Franklin Street; Grand Hotel.

Gross & Strauss, Boston, Mass.; B. Strauss, cloaks and suits; 31 East Tenth Street; Hotel Vendome.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; H. C. Anderson, laces; 57 White Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; G. Thompson, upholstery go

BOERS FIRE ON RED CROSS

Charged that They Have Shelled the Hospital at Mafeking.

WOMEN'S QUARTERS ATTACKED

Three Weddings Take Place During the Siege of Kimberley—Lord Salisbury on the Future of Africa.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—A dispatch from Mafeking, forwarded by a runner, dated Oct. 31, says that during the afternoon of that day Gen. Cronje, the Boer commander, sent an envoy to Col. Baden-Powell, under a flag of truce, to declare that he did not consider the Geneva Convention authorized the flag of the Red Cross Society to fly from several buildings at once in the town, and that, in his opinion, the employment of natives against whites and the use of dynamite mines were both opposed to the rules of war.

Col. Baden-Powell replied that the Geneva Convention did not stipulate as to the number of Red Cross stations permissible, and that the Boers were only required to respect the convent, the hospital, and the women's laager, all of which were beyond the town limits. The British commander also pointed out that mines were recognized adjuncts of civilized warfare, and that the defenses of Pretoria were extensively mined. Moreover, he reminded Gen. Cronje that the Boers had fired upon natives, burned their kraals, and raided their cattle, and that the natives only defended their lives and property.

Despite three warnings from Col. Baden-Powell, the Boers continued deliberately to shell the hospital and the women's laager. The sending of the Boer envoy was regarded, the dispatch says, as a mere pretext for penetrating the British lines at Mafeking. According to the latest reports, the town is confident of its ability to hold out until the end of the campaign.

So far as Kimberley is concerned, the mental condition of the British there may be judged from the fact that three weddings have taken place since the siege began, the last having been celebrated on Nov. 8.

In the absence of fresh news, the morning papers are driven to discuss Lord Salisbury's letter regarding misinterpretations of his utterances at the Lord Mayor's banquet, and President Krüger's threat to execute British officers now in his hands unless Nathan Marks, a supposed Boer spy, is released by Sir George White. The Premier's deliverance meets with universal approval, although the explanation was in no way necessary, as, outside The Daily Chronicle, no one had supposed his words would bear the meaning which Boer sympathizers had been endeavoring to read into them.

President Krüger's threat has excited widespread indignation. The Daily News demands that his friends should promptly inform him that his own neck and that of Mr. Reitz, the Transvaal State Secretary, will be held responsible for any such violation of the elementary rules of civilized warfare.

It is officially stated that the long-range bombardment of Ladysmith with heavy guns continues daily, but without serious damage.

That Gen. White's relief is considered a matter of pressing importance is again evidenced by the satisfaction with which the officials heard of the arrival of the transport Armenian at Cape Town yesterday, a couple of days before her time. The non-arrival of her precious freight of field guns and ammunition threatened serious delay in Gen. Methuen's arrangements for the relief of Gen. White. It is true that the First Division still lacks cavalry, but in all probability the first arrivals of that arm at Cape Town will be sent to Durban, irrespective of which division they were originally assigned to.

There is no doubt that the bombardment of Ladysmith has increased in intensity during the last few days, and though all messages from there speak of the confidence of the defenders, a load of anxiety will be removed from the country when unrestrained communication with the beleaguered town is re-established.

The allegations of Father Matthews have made a painful impression, and there is a disposition to discredit them as being merely the excited view of a non-combatant ignorant of real military requirements. Nevertheless, his story has added immensely to the fortitude of those who had relatives at the battle of Nicholson's Nek, as they now have the dread of dishonoring exposure.

Considerable feeling has been aroused by the announcement that Sir William Butler, former Commander at the Cape, will not command the troops on the occasion of the Queen's visit to Bristol to-morrow. As Gen. Butler commands the Western District, his absence from the ceremony is remarkable, and is attributed to fears of a hostile demonstration, owing to his unpopular attitude with reference to the Transvaal.

The Harlech Castle, with 28 officers and 700 men; the Britannic, and the Donald Currie Line steamer Carisbrook Castle, which latter sailed from London Oct. 27, with the cavalry brigade staff and naval reinforcements on board, have arrived at Cape Town.

Further censorship is blamed on account of laxity. It is asserted that the censor ought to have suppressed the story of Father Matthews regarding the surrender at Nicholson's Nek, which, while too vague to be considered evidence, must cause uneasiness. The feeling is that, until the facts can be ascertained, it would have been wiser not to circulate mere gossip.

The great delay in South African cables, now amounting practically to five days, and the lack of any definite news from Ladysmith give rise to some apprehension, which is only relieved by the fact that no adverse tidings have come from either British or Boer sources.

Nothing is known as to the whereabouts of Gen. Sir Redvers Buller. Her Majesty's steamer Powerful arrived at Simon's Bay from Durban and began to coal. The cruiser will return to Durban immediately with more guns. Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, announced in a speech last evening that a relief force would immediately be sent to Ladysmith; but beyond that nothing is known of the British plan of campaign, and equal secrecy shrouds the movements of the Boers.

The Morning Post, which complains that it was unwise tactics on the part of the British officers to leave the railway intact in their retirement to Ladysmith, says:

"It is another illustration of British contempt for the Boers that they treated the retirement as though it were an advance and preserved the enemy's line of communications as carefully as if it had been our own.

Dr. Jameson, the hero of the raid, left Cape Town for England last Thursday. The Cape authorities have seized a wireless telegraph plant found on board a vessel destined for Delagoa Bay.

MAY SHOOT BRITISH OFFICERS.

Reported that the Transvaal Threatens to Make Reprisals If Marks, the Alleged Spy, Is Executed.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—A special dispatch from Cape Town, dated Friday, Nov. 10, says that State Secretary Reitz has demanded that Gen. White immediately release the supposed spy, Nathan Marks, who is confined to Ladysmith, coupling his demand with a threat to execute six British officers.

Gen. Buller replied, according to the special dispatch, that he was entitled to retain the man until he should render a satisfactory account of himself.

Nothing is known either at the War Office or the Colonial Office here concerning this matter. It is asserted from Cape Town that Marks entered Ladysmith after the investment of the place, with the supposed object of obtaining information for the Boers. There is no reason to think the Boers would be guilty of such a complete change from their previous correct attitude and manner of conducting the hostilities as to make reprisals. Nevertheless, the sensational afternoon newspapers here are already demanding that President Krüger and all the members of the Executive Council be ruthlessly hanged as the only fitting answer in the event of State Secretary Reitz's threat being carried out.

PARIS MAKES STRONG PROTEST.

French Papers Demand that Great Britain Render an Apology.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—The Paris morning papers protest against the stopping of the French steamer Cordoba by the British third-class cruiser Magicienne off Lourenzo Marques.

The Petit Bleu says: "This arbitrary act of England requires an apology to the French Government and indemnity to the owners of the Cordoba and to the authorities."

The Soleil and the Echo de Paris protest in similar terms.

The Matin demands that an investigation be made, as there is no effective blockade, otherwise the authorities would have been notified.

The Gaulois does not consider the incident serious.

ONE POT HIT AT KIMBERLEY.

HOPETOWN, Nov. 10.—A dispatch dated Kimberley, Nov. 7, says: "The Boers are now throwing shells at the reservoir and water works. The weather is fine."

An undated dispatch received from Kimberley is as follows:

"The Boers ceased shelling Nov. 7, about 7 P. M., having fired at intervals all day long some seventy shells, a majority of them falling in débris heaps and open spaces. The average range was 8,160 yards. One cooking pot was injured. There was a brisk market for fragments, choice specimens fetching £2. The Boers, apparently, were shelling at the extreme range of their guns. Yesterday's attempt was regarded as ludicrous. The weather is splendid. The bombardment was continued briskly all the morning Nov. 8. One shell narrowly missed the Dutch Church. There were no casualties. The shells are of a very inferior quality and seemingly fired by amateurs. One, almost intact, was picked up. It weighs 8¼ pounds. The Boers have been firing from three positions. So far the Boer activity causes little alarm."

Gen. Warren Ordered to the Cape.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Gen. Sir Charles Warren has been appointed Chief of the Fifth Infantry Division ordered to Cape Colony. He sas seen considerable service in South Africa.

STEAMER MAJESTIC CHARTERED.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Admiralty has chartered the White Star Line steamer Majestic to convey troops to South Africa immediately after she returns from her present trip to New York.

The Majestic sailed from Liverpool Nov. 8 and Queenstown Nov. 9, and is due to arrive here to-day. John Lee, the company's agent here, said yesterday that he had just received word by cable of the charter of the steamer to the British Government. The Majestic will reach Liverpool again on Nov. 29, if nothing interferes with her schedule. She will be able without extensive overhauling to carry 2,500 officers and men to the Cape. The company's steamer Britannic is now at Cape Town, whither she went with troops.

SALISBURY ON SOUTH AFRICA.

Did Not Intend to Convey the Idea that the Transvaal Would Not Be Annexed.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—Lord Salisbury has written to the newspapers protesting against Lord Edmond Fitz Maurice's misquotation from his recent speech at the Guildhall banquet, and again declaring that he does not wish to discuss "arrangements which, under conditions that are yet in the future, the Government may think desirable."

The letter refers to the phrase, "We do not seek gold fields or territory," and is intended as a disavowal of The Daily Chronicle's interpretation that the Government does not intend to annex the Transvaal.

RUSSIA WILL BE NEUTRAL.

PARIS, Nov. 15.—The Gaulois says:

"We learn on good authority that Prince Louis Napoleon, who is a Colonel in the Russian Army, asked for leave in order to volunteer for service in the Transvaal Army. Emperor Nicholas refused the request, because his Majesty wishes to observe the strictest neutrality. The Prince will leave Paris to-day for Russia."

SCHLEY GETS FINAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Rear Admiral Schley, who is about to assume command of the South Atlantic Squadron, called at the Navy Department to-day and had a long conference with Acting Secretary Allen concerning the general character of the service on which he is about to enter. It was the Admiral's final call before leaving, as he goes on Thursday to New York, where on next Saturday he will raise his flag on the cruiser Chicago. The sailing orders of the ship, giving her route and destination, have not yet been issued, and it is said a definite determination has not been reached on this point.

The Admiral's visit led to renewed conjecture as to the probability of his going to some of the South African ports. As to this, however, the Admiral declined to say a word, and there was the same reticence throughout naval circles. It is understood, however, that this was among the matters gone over to-day, and the view prevails in well-informed quarters that the Government's general line of policy as to the South African war will be made known to Admiral Schley before he sails, as thereafter he will be the executive officer in closest touch with that field of act on.

BARON DE HIRSCH MEMORIAL.

The late Baron de Hirsch, whose generosity, as well as that of his widow, has been the source of many benefactions to the poor of this city, (not being confined to those of Jewish faith only,) is to have a monument erected here to his memory unless the plans of those who have the project in hand miscarry. A number of prominent men met yesterday in the Waldorf-Astoria to form an association for the purpose of raising a fund for such a monument, which will probably take the form of a statue.

Among those at yesterday's gathering were ex-Secretary J. G. Carlisle, ex-Judge M. S. Isaacs, and Edward Lauterbach. The man who has had charge of the work so far is Robert C. Matthews. No definite action was taken in the way of effecting an organization, and as by some lack of knowledge of the meeting a number of those who are expected to take part did not attend, it was decided to adjourn until next Wednesday at 8:30 P. M. The meeting then will be in the same place.

Edward Lauterbach said last night that nothing definite had been determined as to the possible cost of the monument, but that probably the fund would be raised by a popular subscription, which would enable the poorest to contribute something.

Thomas L. James has been mentioned as a likely candidate for President of the new organization, while ex-Gov. Morton has been spoken of for Vice President and August Belmont for Treasurer. Frederic R. Coudert, Dr Gustav Gotthell, Prof. E. R. A. Seligman, ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, and Seth Low are others interested in the movement. Mr. Coudert and Mr. Low both said last night that though they heartily approved of it, they would not be able to give much time to the executive work.

METEORS SEEN AT HARVARD.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 14.—One hundred and forty-seven meteors, fifty-eight of them Leonids, were observed during this morning at the Harvard College Observatory by about a dozen persons.

At one time the meteors fell at the rate of one a minute, and some of them were bright as stars of the first magnitude.

Several photographs were taken, but a cursory examination failed to show meteoric trails on the plates.

Rain Dampens Chicago Enthusiasm.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The rain has dampened the enthusiasm of Dr. Kurt Laves and other professors and students at the University of Chicago, who had planned to watch for the first appearance of the swarm of meteors. The first Leonid of the meteoric shower noted in Chicago was discovered by Dr. Kurt Laves Sunday morning about 4 o'clock. He made two observations of fifteen minutes each, and in one saw a meteor which, he said, was in advance of the general shower.

Naval Observatory Sees a Few.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—About twenty-five meteorites were observed at the Naval Observatory last night. They appeared between midnight and daybreak, and were small and not very brilliant.

Not Yet Observed in Peru.

LIMA, Peru, Nov. 14.—Neither the observatory at Lima nor that at Arequipa has yet observed the expected sidereal phenomena.

Camden May Branch Out.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 14.—The local papers contain articles to-day advocating the annexation of Gloucester, thus making Camden the third city of the State, with a population of 100,000. It is believed the consolidation will be brought about, as a number of influential politicians favor it. The Supreme Court has decided that the consent of the people of Gloucester is not needed, but it is thought a majority of the representative people there will favor consolidation.

CHARTER AND THE SCHOOLS

A Demand for Legislation to End the Existing Muddle.

CENTRAL AUTHORITY LACKING

Amendments to be Introduced at the Coming Session of the Legislature.

The present crisis in matters affecting the public schools, it was said yesterday, will be productive of legislation tending to centralize and thus simplify the existing system by radical changes in the charter. Such legislation was attempted at the last session of the Legislature, two bills for this purpose having been introduced, but it was abandoned because of the desire of the legislators not to tamper with the charter until it had had a thorough trial. Those who were behind the bills alluded to said yesterday that at the time they predicted the difficulties under which the Department of Education is now laboring, and which, they claim, prove that the legislation demanded last Winter was necessary then as a preventive measure, and is still more necessary now as a remedial measure.

Senators Elsberg and Ford were the authors of the bills providing for changes in the charter affecting the government of the schools, which met with defeat at the last session. Mr. Elsberg's bill, which was by far the more radical of the two, provided for the appointment by the Mayor of a Board of Education, consisting of nineteen members, eleven of whom should come from the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, so that the balance of power should rest in this county. The members of this board should constitute the local board in the boroughs from which they were appointed, so that the borough boards would be subsidiary to the Central Board—in reality committees of that body—instead of dominating it, as at present is the case. In this way it was intended to centralize the power and responsibility by the creation of a body which would be responsible directly to the Mayor and through him to the people. Senator Ford's bill carried this responsibility to the people still further by providing for the maintenance of the schools by the imposition of a separate school tax, the distribution of which would be left entirely to the Board of Education, so that recourse to the Board of Estimate would be unnecessary. Neither of these bills got beyond the committee stage.

The Elsberg bill was suggested by educators who are connected with the New York schools, and one of those who took part in the preparation of it said last night that it would be reintroduced and every possible effort would be made to obtain its passage. As to the Ford bill, the informant of THE NEW YORK TIMES, who is a Principal of long service, was unwilling to talk, beyond saying that it was a most desirable plan for making the school system independent.

"The present organization of the educational system of this city is complicated, decentralized, and idiotic," this Principal said last night. "It is merely an outgrowth of the concessions which the charter makers made to Brooklyn. In fact, Brooklyn, whose representatives on the Charter Commission understood their own local committee system, is to blame for the entire muddle. Part of the blame, however, should rest on the Manhattan members of the commission, who apparently did not understand the system in vogue in the old City of New York. That part of the damage, however, is already done, and it only concerns us now to remedy the defects, which are glaring enough now.

"To illustrate the complications of the system, we have a Board of Education consisting of 19 members elected by the Borough School Boards for one year. This board appoints a City Superintendent, who has no voice in the appointment of any subordinate in the teaching or supervising staff, and Superintendents of buildings and supplies, each of whom appoints a deputy in each borough. The Borough Boards in Manhattan and the Bronx, consisting of 21 members appointed by the Mayor, have the appointment of the Board of School Superintendents of 16 members and 35 Boards of School Inspectors of 5 members each. The same holds good in the three other boroughs, except that in none of these are there Boards of Inspectors. In the aggregate the Borough Boards have the selection of 10,000 teachers. This shows that the real central power is vested in the four Borough Boards, which select not only the nominally superior body, but also executive bodies from the Boards of Superintendents down to the teachers.

"The Board of Education has no control over the thousands of school teachers, for it can only act through the Borough School Boards. It has no voice in the appointment of the Borough and Associate Superintendents; it does not select Principals, teachers, or Supervisors; nor can it remove any of the supervisory or teaching staff. It can exercise no authority over the borough boards, of which it is the creature, and it is, as now constituted, a mere servant of the local boards, upon which it depends for re-election. The members of the Board of Education hold office at the will of their associates in the borough boards for one year; the members of the borough boards hold office for three years, and the members of the Borough Boards of Superintendents hold office for six years. Thus as the responsibility and rank diminish the term of office lengthens and the independence and capability of resistance to authority increase.

"The chief executive officer of the Board of Education, the City Superintendent of Schools, has no voice in the appointment of any of the supervising or teaching staff, nor has he any control over them after they are appointed by the borough boards. He is responsible for the proper execution of the laws and for the wise administration of the educational interests of the schools, and yet he has had granted to him by the charter no power to control or guide the acts of subordinates in the discharge of their duties.

"In order to increase the efficiency of the schools, promote the welfare of their 400,000 pupils, improve the discipline of the 12,000 employes of the system, lessen the friction between the various school authorities, put a stop to the unhappy rivalry between the boroughs resulting in law suits, contention, and bitterness, the system must be centralized to a greater degree than the present law provides for, while every possible allowance must be made for the natural and commendable desire on the part of the various boroughs to influence the management of their schools, thus encouraging local pride in them.

"This desirable combination may be simply and easily effected by authorizing the Mayor to appoint a Board of Education consisting of representatives from all the different boroughs (representation to be based upon population) and making the members of the Board of Education residing in each borough the School Board of that borough. This is the plan upon which the Municipal Assembly is organized—the members of the Assembly from each borough constituting the local board for that borough.

"It involves very slight alterations in the charter, and none in the actual administration of the schools. The change in the latter will be one in the spirit rather than the letter of the law—a sense of direct accountability to superior officers resulting from proper recognition of authority. It is impossible to read the papers, filled with letters from teachers of complaint and criticism of superiors, with interviews granted to reporters by members of the teaching and supervising corps in which abuse of city officials, School Commissioners, Superintendents is freely indulged in, without feeling that a proper sense of subordination and respect for superiors must be lacking in the school system. It is certainly a bad example for the pupils of our schools.

"At the bottom of the whole matter as it stands now is the desire for patronage. This extends all through the system. Borough boards resent every action of the central body which tends to diminish their power; borough Superintendents jealously guard every one of their prerogatives, and this feeling extends into the teaching staff, the result being a lessening of discipline. Centralization of power is the only thing that will restore order and discipline, and our only hope is in legislation which will wipe out the control of the central body by the boards which should really be subordinate to it and place in the hands of the City Superintendent control over the professional and technical part of the system, leaving to the Board of Education the administration of extraneous matters."

TEACHERS' PAY IN RICHMOND.

The Borough Board Believes It Has Found a Way to Settle the Matter for This Year.

The School Board of Richmond Borough believes it has found a way to pay its teachers' salaries for the rest of the current year, and will therefore not be obliged to close its schools for lack of funds. The board met at its hall in Stapleton, S. I., at 8:30 o'clock last night. President Burke was in the chair, and all the members were present except Commissioner Egbert.

The Committee on Finance, consisting of Commissioners Thomas J. Flannigan and Samuel Anderson, presented a lengthy report on the salary question, which was read by Secretary Vitt. It went over all the ground, and sought to show that Richmond Borough had been unfairly treated in the apportionment of the school funds for 1899. It said that Controller Coler on July 15 last or thereabouts, in an interview with President Burke, as representative of the Borough Board, pledged himself to provide funds to cover all the so-called deficiency of the general fund as applied to Richmond Borough, and that, accepting this pledge as evidence of the borough's financial ability, President Burke kept the schools open. The report also quoted the Corporation Counsel's opinion as sustaining the position of the Richmond School Board that there had been no legal apportionment of the school funds for 1899, and that the Controller had no right, unless directed by the proper authority, to apportion the school funds as he had done, whereby Richmond Borough was deprived of money to which it was legally entitled. This authority, the report maintained, Controller Coler did not receive. The report concluded as follows:

"The entire amount itemized and asked for for the 1899 general school fund of the Borough of Richmond was $258,220. Nowhere in the estimate for 1899, submitted by the Board of Education to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, appears any mention of any possible reduction or loss in the whole amount asked for the Borough of Richmond, and of the amount asked for this borough, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment allowed $257,420. The opinion of the Corporation Counsel above quoted shows that that board did not intend that any portion of this sum should be used in any other borough.

"From the foregoing statement of facts, it is, in the judgment of your committee, manifest that the general school fund, as constituted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, still stands, so far as any action by the Board of Education is concerned. The apportionment by that board of this fund, under Section 1,065 of the charter, was reconsidered, and the same withdrawn from the Controller, as shown by the records above set forth.

"From the general school fund for this borough, amounting to $257,420, there has been certified by this School Board up to Oct. 1, 1899, as shown by the books in the Secretary's office, for charges upon that fund, the sum of $186,780.86, leaving a balance of $70,639.14, a sufficient sum to cover all charges for the maintenance of the school system of this borough to the end of the current year.

"Inasmuch as the Auditor of the Board of Education has returned to this board the October pay rolls, thus practically refusing to audit the same, it is recommended that the question herein involved be referred to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion."

A motion to that effect was put by Commissioner Cole and was unanimously adopted. It was decided to appoint a special committee of three to lay the matter before the Corporation Counsel.

Commissioner Cole then said he wished to correct the statement which had appeared in the newspapers that the members of the School Board has designed to close the schools of the borough if sufficient money to run them was not forthcoming. He had not so expressed himself, he said, and he did not believe the other members had.

President Burke, temporarily resigning the Chair, made a spirited speech, in which he said that he had contemplated such action, and he believed other members were of the same mind. Fortunately the Finance Committee had apparently found a way out of the difficulty without resorting to so radical a remedy.

"When the Board of Estimate on Nov. 10," he said, "passed resolutions reflecting on the integrity of this board, I know that I, as its President, felt deeply aggrieved, and in speaking to Capt. Cole I understood he felt the same just indignation. I thought then, when smarting under injustice and undeserved censure, that a drastic measure on our part was necessary. I know that I then was ready to vote for the closing of the schools. We now find, however, that the reapportionment of the school funds was not legally adopted, and that we are entitled to every cent we asked for. I believe the way to act when struck is to strike back most forcibly with whatever weapon you have at hand."

The board then adjourned subject to the call of the Chair. President Burke said after the meeting:

"We contend that it is ridiculous for the for the Board of Education to ask the Board of Estimate for $258,000 to conduct the schools of Richmond Borough and then take $50,000 of that away and give it to other boroughs to advance teachers' salaries."

QUEENS SCHOOL BOARD ACTS.

Sets Forth Its Position and Sends a Committee to Plead with the Central Body.

The School Board for Queens Borough met in special session in the school building, at Washington and Main Streets, Flushing, yesterday afternoon.

Commissioner Pauly was elected Chairman. The meeting was called to order at 4:20 P. M. and at once went into executive session. It was nearly 6 o'clock when the doors of the Board Hall were reopened and the reporters were admitted. Then it was learned that all of the board's secret session had been devoted to a discussion of the vexed question of the salary deficit for the current year.

Commissioner Power said that, as the School Board had received a communication from Mayor Van Wyck saying it had exceeded the appropriation for 1899, and intimating that the members had better come together and take some action, he would offer a resolution which he believed contained the most practical plan that could be suggested. The clerk was then directed to read it.

First came a long preamble setting forth that on Oct. 1, 1899, there was on hand to the credit of the general fund for the payment of teachers and janitors of Queens Borough the sum of $33,248.92; that the sum of $151,000 was required to carry out the provisions of the Ahearn law in the borough if the salaries of many Principals and teachers were not to be reduced through the law's operation; that the sum of $22,207.98 had already been granted to Queens Borough to carry out the Ahearn law, and that this sum of $22,207.98 was asked for by the board under a mistaken idea as to the requirements of the Ahearn law in Queens Borough.

Then came the resolution providing that the Board of Education be requested to ask the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to issue revenue bonds to the amount of $117,951.08, the proceeds of said bonds to be applied to the payment of teachers' salaries for the current year in Queens Borough.

Commissioner Power's resolution was unanimously adopted. Superintendent Stevens then moved that a copy of the document be addressed to the Central Board of Education, with the request that it consider it as soon as possible. He also urged that some member of the Queens Borough School Board be present at the Central Board's next meeting to present to it the case of the Queens School Board. He said he did not believe that the right of the School Board to be represented at the Central Board's meeting would be denied. Commissioner Power moved that all the members of the School Board who could attend be present at the Central Board's meeting. This was adopted.

SCHOOL SITUATION IN BROOKLYN.

Mr. Robertson Disagrees with Controller Coler About the Muddle.

The statement made by Controller Coler with reference to the school muddle has not been received with good humor by the members of the Brooklyn School Board. President Charles E. Robertson of the board had this to say about the matter yesterday:

"Mr. Coler says the School Board has been spending or attempting to spend more than the liberal allowance made by the Board of Estimate, and has been caught and trapped at the game. However this assertion may apply to other boroughs, it certainly does not affect Brooklyn. The question simply reverts to the disposition of the $200,000 which the Board of Estimate appropriated for the equalization and increase of all teachers' salaries in Brooklyn this year.

"The whole trouble in Brooklyn now hinges on the disposition of this $200,000. We made a schedule which divided that sum up among the teachers on a basis that was accepted by every one concerned as fair. We considered it just and fair, and many lawyers on the case that it is legal. That, however, must now be determined by the courts, as the Corporation Counsel has decided otherwise.

"We have not spent a dollar more in Brooklyn than was absolutely legal, as is shown by the fact that we are now paying our teachers on the basis of the old schedule, pending the decision of the courts on the points at issue."

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

PRESIDENT'S HABIT OF WORK.

Tries to Spend Every Moment Possible in Mrs. McKinley's Room.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—A little story of President McKinley which is often heard here is of interest as illustrating one of the pleasantest sides of his nature—his love for his wife. He is now busy preparing his annual message, and this requires a large share of his time. Mrs. McKinley is an invalid. The pressure of official business renders it impossible for her husband to be with her much of the time, and this is particularly the case in view of the task he now has on hand.

A great part of the message consists of the summarizing of official reports, and these portions the President dictates to a stenographer. But whenever he comes to a place where he wishes to express his own opinion or ideas he drops dictation and writes by hand. As soon as he gets to such a place he leaves his stenographer and goes to Mrs. McKinley's sitting room. All his writing is done there, so that he may be in her company every moment of the time that the monotonous repetition of dictation and correction will not annoy the invalid.

When the President goes to his wife's sitting room it is a sure indication that he is going to drop the official reports and write his own ideas.

WOMAN LEAPS FROM A TRAIN.

Alice M. Lapham of New York Seeks to End Her Life.

DETROIT, Nov. 14.—A special to The Tribune from Kalamazoo, Mich., says: "Alice M. Lapham of 10 East Sixty-eighth Street, New York, jumped from an eastbound Michigan Central train near here this afternoon with the intention, she says, of committing suicide. She lay unconscious for several hours where she fell, finally being discovered by the crew of a passing freight. Miss Lapham is now in the hospital here, badly, but it is not believed fatally, bruised."

ROCKEFELLER GIVES $150,000.

Rochester Theological Seminary Must Raise an Equal Amount.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 14.—On the authority of the Rev. A. H. Strong, D. D., President of the Rochester Theological Seminary, it is announced that John D. Rockefeller, President of the Standard Oil Company, and a Baptist, has just made a conditional pledge of $150,000 to the support of the seminary.

The offer in specific terms states that Mr. Rockefeller will give $1 for every dollar that may be raised in other directions, till an aggregate of $300,000 shall have been secured.

WILL CONTEST MORGAN'S SEAT.

Gov. Johnston of Alabama a Candidate for the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 14.—Gov. Johnston this afternoon makes formal announcement of his candidacy for succession to the seat of United States Senator John T. Morgan. Gov. Johnston has been known to be an aspirant for Morgan's place for some time, but has heretofore declined to state his plans explicitly. The campaign between Johnston and Morgan will open in the County of Limestone, in the City of Athens, on Saturday next, where Johnston has been billed for a speech for the past week.

An authoritative message from Athens states that the Governor has accepted a challenge from Morgan to meet the latter in joint debate on this occasion. It has heretofore been understood that Gov. Johnston will make his fight on Senator Morgan, on the latter's expansion views, as both agree on the silver question, and the Chicago platform. The other candidates in the race are ex-Congressman William C. Oates and John Q. Roquemore of Montgomery, but the real battle is between Johnston and Morgan, with the chances of each apparently about even at the present time.

Canvass of New York County's Vote.

The members of the Municipal Assembly representing the County of New York met yesterday and organized as a Board of Canvassers, to make the official count of the ballots cast at last week's election. Councilman John T. Oakley was elected Chairman, Assemblyman-elect J. J. Fitzgerald of the Seventeenth District clerk, Matthew Quinn Sergeant at Arms, and William Wright Assistant Sergeant at Arms. These committees were appointed: On Protests—Councilmen Goodwin, Foley, and Murphy and Aldermen Kennefick and Koch; on Contests—Aldermen Muh, John T. McCall, and Goodman and Councilmen Ryder and Mundorf; on Clerks and Tabulators—Aldermen McMahon and Gaffney and Councilman Brice. The work of canvassing the vote will be begun to-day in the Aldermanic Chamber.

Hedges May Succeed Gardiner.

Job E. Hedges said last night that he expects to present to the Grand Jury under Justice Fursman to-day a considerable number of election cases. Republican politicians are already whispering that the designation of Mr. Hedges to prosecute these cases foreshadows his succession to Col. Gardiner in the office of District Attorney. They say that the latter will be deposed, and that Mr. Hedges will be appointed in his stead.

Brooklyn Candidates' Expenses.

Jacob Neu, the defeated Republican candidate for Sheriff of Kings County, spent $3,586.67 during the campaign, according to the certificate of his election expenses filed yesterday. Most of the money was spent for advertising. Peter P. Huberty, who was elected County Clerk on the Democratic ticket, spent $4,147.75.

Cost Him Only $16 to Defeat Mazet.

Perez M. Stewart, the successful candidate for Assemblyman in the Nineteenth District, filed his bill of election expenses yesterday. He swears he spent but $16 to defeat Robert Mazet—$6 for cab hire and $10 for "canvassing."

A Successful Ohio Candidate.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14.—Nicholas Longworth, a member of an aristocratic family, has been elected to the Legislature by six votes over Henry Hater, Fusion candidate. Mr. Longworth is a Republican and is one of two Republican candidates for the House to be elected, the other eight members being chosen by the Fusionists, who elected nearly the entire ticket. Mr. Longworth, in addition to possessing large means, is heir to a very rich estate, the accumulations of the grandfather, Nicholas Longworth, and his father, the late Judge Longworth. He is said to have still higher political ambitions.

Hooker's and Vreeland's Expenses.

ALBANY, Nov. 14.—Justice-elect Warren B. Hooker of the Eighth Judicial District to-day certified to the Secretary of State that his election expenses were $1,844.25, and Edward B. Vreeland, who was elected to succeed Justice Hooker in Congress, certified that his election expenses were $710.

Howard C. Wiggins Had No Expenses.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 14.—According to the statements filed with the Secretary of State to-day, Howard C. Wiggins, who was the candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court in the Fifth Judicial District, spended nothing to further his election. Louis Braunlein, in the Eighth District, for Supreme Court Justice spent $216.58.

Plans New Basis of Representation.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 14.—A. B. Cummings, Iowa member of the Republican National Committee, said to-day regarding an effort to change the basis of representation in the National Convention that he favored a change based on the votes cast for Republican Presidential candidates in preference to representation in Congress, as at present. He said however, that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to effect the change at this time.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	6:48	Sun sets	4:42
Moon sets			4:45

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	5:25	Gov. Isl'd	5:57
H. Gate			7:53
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	5:53	Gov. Isl'd	6:23
H. Gate			8:19

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) NOV. 15.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Athos, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Charleston	*1:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Grangense, Barbados, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Hildur, Curacao, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:30 A. M.	
McPherson, (U. S. transport,) San Juan, &c.	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Phoenicia, Hamburg	.....	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Havana and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, NOV. 16.

British King, Antwerp	.....	.....
Cienfuegos, Santiago, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Koenigen Luise, Southampton and Bremen	.....	10:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	.....	.....

FRIDAY, NOV. 17.

Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Origen, Jamaica, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Tjomo, Barbados, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 18.

Alleghany, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Fuerst Bismarck, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	.....	5:30 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	3:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Manitou, London	.....	.....
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ontario, Hull	.....	.....
Silvia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, and China, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $20, for dispatch per steamship Nippon Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $23, for dispatch per steamship Kinshiu Maru, (registered mail must b directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $25, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Galilee. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia.) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. $12 and up to Nov. $25, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Nov. 25, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. $28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.")

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) NOV. 15.

Allianca, Colon, Nov. 8.
Chalmette, New Orleans, Nov. 10.
Cuvier, Liverpool, Oct. 28.
Francisco, Hull, Oct. 28.
Georgic, Liverpool, Nov. 4.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Nov. 12.
Kentucky, Dartmouth, Nov. 1.
Majestic, Liverpool, Nov. 8.
Manitou, London

The Wanamaker Store

Silks---In the Fifth Floor Bargain Store

Silks—and velvets, too. One to read of these lots would almost forget that silk prices are higher. We know it, though—and in the face of higher prices these bargains are the more real and interesting—

There are colored taffetas—green, pink, mahogany, plum, cherry, old rose, drab and salmon, at 35c instead of 75c.

Quite rich silk Velvets in odd colorings but splendid qualities—their full values being $1 to $5 a yard; to-day's price, 50c. And velvets can be dyed.

Rich Corded Silks—crinkly cords—ten good solid colorings, 65c instead of $1.10.

Corded Satins in solid colors—green, Napoleon blue, navy blue, bluet, brown, purple, mahogany and gray, at 75c instead of $1.35.

Glace Surah—pretty colorings for linings, 20c instead of 40c.

White Barre Brocades, 50c for $1.50 quality.

All-silk Satins, Nile green—fine but finger-marked; hence 50c instead of $1.50.

It is a feast with all truffles and sweets.

Dress Goods

This tells of remnants mostly—skirt lengths and waist lengths. The little remainders of the season's most popular fabrics. Various cheviots, serges, poplins, homespuns, suitings, and the like. More than half these remnants are now half price—some are even only one-fourth original markings. A few at two-thirds prices.

The 25c camel's-hair homespuns that look like the $1.50 quality, though these are not all-wool, are going rapidly. Come for them to-day—it's a rare chance.

Petticoats

More of those pretty mercerized cotton petticoats of which we sold many last week at 65c. They are really $1 goods. This second lot still cheaper — 50c. Various good solid colors. Last of them.

Dressing Sacques

These are of flannelette; light and dark grounds with dots and figures; some have lace trimming—others ruffles of same material. Values, $1 and $1.50. Price 75c.

Notions

Much that is inferior, trashy often creeps into notion stocks and is sold cheaply. It's dear at any price. That sort cannot, under any circumstances, enter here.

These every-day sewing-room needfuls are thoroughly good—*and cheap:* Velveteen Binding, 1 5-8 in. wide, 5 yds., 10c piece; Fancy Boxes, containing Brooks' spool cotton, 16c; English Pins. 5c paper; Shoe Buttons, with needle and thread, 3c; Covered Dress Stays, 5c doz.; Tomato Pin Cushions, 4c each; Cotton Tape, 24-yd. rolls, 7c; Safety Pins, black and white, 2c doz.; Prussia Binding, black and white, 12c piece; Taffeta Ribbon, black and white, 8c piece; Basting Cotton, 500 yds., 3c spool. Linen Finished Thread, 100 yds., 3c spool.

Doilies, Scarfs, Tea Cloths

These and other fancy table and sideboard pieces of Renaissance lace and linen in this sale. They are marked at prices especially attractive in the near approach of Thanksgiving Day. Elegant table decoration here at much reduced cost: Lace doilies, 12 in., 38c, usually 60c; round or square center pieces of lace, 18x18 in. and 20x20 in., at 75c each, regularly $1 to $1.50; table or sideboard scarfs, 1½ yards long, 20 in. wide, at $1.90 each—regularly $2.75 to $3.25; small tea cloths, suitable also for pillow shams, 30 in., at $2.25 each—worth $3.50.

Women's Stock Collars

With new style of bow. The collar and bow are of black taffeta silk of good quality. The price regularly would be 50c. All of this lot at only 25c each.

Children's Drawers

Of canton flannel; sizes 2 to 8 years; regularly 20c to 23c. Price 15c.

White Blankets

Of an excellent quality of white wool on light spool cotton warp; full size—72x84 in., 6 lbs. We have taken a maker's entire remaining stock, and offer them now at $4.50 a pair. We have been selling the same blankets at $5.50—and $6 is considered moderate enough elsewhere.

Japanese Vases and Bowls

A collection of specimens of Ceramic art from the skilful and original Japanese. The tiniest of Kutani vases, beautiful Inouye vases and others in Satsuma, Kochi, and Taizan decorations—all pretty, all unique, all cheap. Owari bowls, at lower-than-usual prices.

Calendars for 1900

This collection—the best and largest we ever had—comprises 38 kinds. They are lithographed reproductions of dainty water colors by well-known artists. All, excepting Nos. 1 to 5, are elegantly embossed. Our exceptionally large order enables us this year to sell at 10c to 35c kinds that usually bring 25c to $1.25.

Shoe News---And Two Bargains

Thank the Wanamaker shoe store for growing big—big enough to justify a double business—the first floor store for the splendid regular lines; the fifth floor store for the selling of lots that for any reason can go at less than their every-day worth.

To-day in the Fifth-floor Store—530 pairs of Women's $3 to $4 black kidskin shoes *at $1.75.* The last clearance we made of such fine shoes was at $2.30. Some of the styles will be almost exactly duplicated at full prices in our own shoe store shortly—but these are broken lots. All the usual sizes to begin with.

Men's Slippers—ten Christmas styles—black and tan kidskin; opera shape (you know, those cut away down at the sides). Some of the black ones are tricked off with patent leather. The maker might have gotten half as much again for these—more nearly their true worth, but he lost courage. **90c instead of $1.50.**

All of the above news is of the Fifth-floor Bargain Store.

Women's $20 Jackets at $14

And brand new—which makes the saving very real. They are of pebble cheviot (an attractive overcoating) in black, royal blue, brown and tan. Made double-breasted; inlaid velvet collar and rich satin linings.

And, fortunately for those who prefer smooth goods, we've jackets in the same style (without velvet collar), made from fine black kersey.

A hundred and ten, all told—a mere tid-bit of good fortune.

Second floor.

Men's Winter Overcoats

It is your turn to prophesy— is winter here?

The overcoats are ready.—Men have been more forehanded than usual—the selling has been unusually big for the early days. But, then, this whole clothing business has found its true level—and is so large as to surprise our critics and to put us on a still higher plane of helpfulness.

Montagnac Overcoats — domestic material $25 and $35.

Sedan Montagnac Overcoats, the top-notch of fabric elegance, with their rich linings, $55.

Paddock Overcoats, $25.

Kersey Overcoats, black, $10 to $40.

And many sorts, of good and popular fabrics, in Oxford gray, at $8.50 to $35.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Silk Waists and Skirts We are simply doing our best to keep up with the demand for pretty and not-costly Silk Shirt Waists and Petticoats—doing more, for we have our own notions of our duty to the public, and we've cut profits almost to the vanishing point and have had makers do the same—to keep this stock in fair supply. To-day—

Taffeta Silk Waists, liberally corded back and front, yes, and on collar and sleeves—turquoise, cerise, violet, rose, bluet, gray and black—$5, quite the usual $6.50 kind.

Taffeta Silk Petticoats—umbrella ruffle and dust ruffle. New colorings and black—$5 for $6.50 quality.

First floor, Broadway.

Men's Smoking Jackets There are two ways of inviting you to see the Christmas collection of House Coats — to tell of the many handsome ones and describe their beauties, or to tell you of a special lot of two hundred that we have to sell

at just half price

These are of rich brocaded silks, bedford cord, corduroy and English plaids. Some are silk lined. $2.50 to $9—instead of $5 to $18.

But this is a hurry lot. Will you be in time?

Men's Store, Ninth street.

Colored Silk Petticoats Good qualities in the prettiest of colorings. The styles of making are wholly new — attractive. Some of these petticoats are $5—good values at that price. Then they advance to $18.50. All of these in solid colors.

Second floor, Broadway.

Venetian Lanterns Decorative things — the life of an Oriental corner or den. Color? Ruby or amber tones. Cheaper than usual—this lot we speak of, but not very many of them—

85c instead of $1.25. $2 instead of $3. $3 instead of $5.

Lamp Store, Basement.

French Table China Did you read yesterday's china news? Fine—pay you to read it now, if you can find the papers. But it wasn't all told—we simply spoke of dinner sets. Here is the rest of the story—"open stocks," as we store folks say, china from which you can buy single pieces or dozens as you please. And it is all French and beautiful—

Dinner Plates, $2.50 instead of $5 a doz.
Breakfast Plates, $2 instead of $4 a doz.
Tea Plates, $1.85 instead of $3.75 a doz.
Bread and Butter Plates, $1.50 instead of $3 a doz.
Soup Plates, $2.35 instead of $4.75 a doz.
Individual Butters, 75c instead of $1.50 doz.
Dishes, $1.10 and $1.50—just half.
Cups and Saucers, $4.50 instead or $9 a doz.
Uncovered Vegetable Dishes, 65c.
Covered Butter Dishes, 75c.
Jugs, 50c, 65c, 75c, 90c and $1 each.

Basement, Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

CUBANS WANT MILITARY RULE.

Dr. Vieta Fears that the Island Will Become the Prey of the Trusts If It Is Annexed.

HAVANA, Nov. 14.—At a mass meeting of the Republican Party at Cienfuegos yesterday Dr. Vieta said the war had ceased because God had touched the hearts of a great people and inclined them to aid the Cubans in their distress. He then added:

"Great, however, as the American people are, they have a weakness which threatens to destroy their entire National structure. In Europe there exists an aristocracy of blood, but in the United States there is an aristocracy of money. Trusts are the hydras which will eventually destroy the entire fabric. If Cuba is annexed, she will become the prey of these monsters. In Europe capitalists are satisfied with comparatively small returns on their investments, but the Americans insist upon enormous interest. Cuba should look to Europe for the money which she needs to develop her resources."

The Discusion says: "The Cubans prefer a Military Governor to a civil official. It would be much better to have a General than a politician. Having a military man as Governor is a virtual guarantee that the Americans are only temporarily occupying the island."

Señor Manuel Despaigne, Assistant Secretary of Government, when his attention was called to the Discusion's article, expressed the opinion that a majority of Cubans desired a central military government as long as the intervention continues, adding that he was confident all the civil Governors of the provinces took this view.

THE COLOR LINE IN CUBA.

Three Americans Sentenced Because They Catered to Whites Only.

HAVANA, Nov. 14.—Three Americans, Hanson, King, and Holland, have each been sentenced to two months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $65 and two-thirds of the costs of the proceedings for placing over their saloon a sign reading "We cater to white people only."

Their place had been closed in January last by order of the Civil Governor because they had refused to serve a colored Cuban General, but they had been allowed to open the saloon again on promising to serve the public without distinction of color. The defendants have appealed the case, the costs of which already amount to $2,000.

A letter has been published in a paper of this city, written by another colored Cuban General, complaining that the owner of a barber's shop had refused to cut his hair on account of his color.

The Lucha and The Journal comment adversely upon the decision of the Audiencia regarding the Washington Café color line. The Journal says:

"The law under which the sentence was imposed is a relic of the ancient régime and should not be permitted to exist longer. A fine is bad enough, but to send the offenders to jail is a violation of the very principles of liberty for which the Cubans claim to have fought and for the supremacy of which the Americans aided them in fighting."

DYNAMITE-LADEN BARK SEIZED.

Believed that Her Crew Intended to Poach Fish in Cuban Waters.

HAVANA, Nov. 14.—The bark New Venice, from Key West, which was captured off Puerto Padre under conditions that excited suspicion, was found to have several hundred pounds of dynamite on board. It is supposed that she intended to poach fish in Cuban waters.

The Captain and officers have been placed under arrest and the dynamite has been confiscated. Collector Bliss has not yet decided what further steps he will take.

AN ASTOR MAY BE EVICTED.

Dispossess Papers for Carl Frederick for Non-Payment of Rent.

Carl Frederick Astor, who claims to be a fourth cousin of John Jacob Astor, and his wife and three children are about to be dispossessed from their rooms in the tenement at 418 East Fourteenth Street, for non-payment of rent. The Marshal of the Fourth District Municipal Court has the dispossess papers, and yesterday afternoon the little furniture of the family was ready to be moved out.

The effects stood in the middle of a bare-floored room, guarded by William Waldorf Astor, nine years old and a cripple. He was also guarding his baby brother, who was asleep on a bundle of bedding, and another brother about two years old. The latter was looking out of the window and working himself up into a great state of excitement over the falling snow. The mother was out looking for rooms, and the father was at some temporary employment.

McDERMOTT CASE THROWN OUT.

Judge Says Grand Jury Did Not Indict in the Proper Degree.

The case of Philip McDermott, indicted for assault in the first degree, was moved for trial yesterday, in General Sessions, before Judge McMahon. After a jury had been secured, Judge McMahon discharged the jury and had the case sent back to the Grand Jury, it being the Judge's opinion that the prisoner had not been indicted in the proper degree.

This case was up before Judge McMahon several weeks ago, when a motion was made by the defendant's lawyer to have the indictment dismissed, and the motion was concurred in by the District Attorney. Judge McMahon, however, refused to accept the recommendation of the District Attorney, on the ground that the case should go before a jury.

McDermott on June 20 had some trouble with one George Waldvogel, and Waldvogel was stabbed by McDermott, the latter claiming that the act was committed in self-defense. Waldvogel died about ten hours after the assault.

TWO WRECKS ON THE READING.

One Employe Killed and Two Others Were Injured.

READING, Penn., Nov. 14.—Two collisions of trains on the Philadelphia and Reading Railway to-day resulted in the death of one man and serious injuries to two others, one of whom will probably die.

The first wreck occurred south of Pottstown about daybreak, between coal trains, and F. B. Kramer, conductor, lost his life. In addition several cars were smashed. The other wreck occurred at Landingville, near Pottsville, when a passenger train ran into the rear end of a coal train. The passenger train was badly wrecked, and several coal cars were smashed. Benjamin Burke of Philadelphia, engineer of the passenger train, was badly scalded and otherwise injured. Jeremiah Sullivan of Mount Canbon, brakeman on the coal train, was injured about the limbs and body. His condition is critical.

American Trade Index in Spanish.

The National Association of Manufacturers, with general offices in Philadelphia, has published a Spanish edition of the American Trade Index, which is now being distributed all over the world. The first section of the book contains an alphabetical list of the members of the association, about 1,100 in number, and the second section gives their cable addresses.

BAD FOOD KILLING TROOPS

Dr. L. L. Seaman Denounces System in Use in the Philippines.

ALMOST CRIMINALLY WRONG

Physician Just Back from the East Will Report to Washington Result of His Investigations.

Dr. Louis L. Seaman, late Surgeon Major First Regiment United States Volunteer Engineers, has just returned from the Philippines and was seen at his home yesterday with regard to conditions there. Dr. Seaman went to Manila on his own initiative, in order to further investigate the effect of the army ration on the health of soldiers in the tropics.

"I was so harshly criticised for what I said about the state of things in Puerto Rico," he said, "that I determined to go into the matter more fully. The remarks I made to a superior officer in the Army Building in this city were overheard by a reporter and published, with the result that I was asked to explain them in Washington.

"After my examination there I determined to prove myself either right or wrong, if it cost me $10,000. I therefore went out to the Philippines, paying my own expenses. While there I accepted a commission, as I would not have been able to investigate things thoroughly otherwise."

Dr. Seaman is preparing a report for the Secretary of War and the Surgeon General. He was therefore unwilling to tell the results of his investigation in detail, but he outlined what the nature of part of his report would be. He said he had been everywhere in the islands that American troops had penetrated. He had visited every hospital and had been on the firing line many times.

What he saw had convinced him even more forcibly than before that the whole system of feeding American troops in the tropics was terribly, almost criminally, wrong. He could not understand how these mistakes, which caused a fearful condition of things among the soldiers in the Philippines, could be possible in an age like the present of sanitary science and dietetics.

A few American soldiers in the Philippines died from diseases to which they would be subject anywhere. A still smaller proportion died from wounds received in battle. But by far the greatest number died from some form of intestinal trouble which could have been prevented by a sensible diet.

"The troops in the Philippines," said Dr. Seaman, "have the same diet as the troops in Alaska. Mind, I am not saying a word against the quality of the food, or about the manner in which it is inspected and distributed. But could anything be more ridiculous than to give a man in the tropics similar food to that which he eats in the cold regions?

"Food is eaten to effect two results—the development of heat and the development of energy. With an increase of external temperature less body heat is required. That is furnished by the climate, and the main object of people is to keep cool. And yet our soldiers have to exist on food, such as beans and salt pork, utterly unsuited to the climatic conditions, and the use of which produces terrible results."

If, Dr. Seaman went on to say, any one wished to build up a stupendous fortune, and could obtain the contract for feeding the troops in the Philippines, he could do so by charging half what is now spent on the rations, and could also guarantee that the men should be in a far more healthy condition than they are now.

Almost all the food, he said, that the troops require is to be found in the islands themselves. If they were made to live on rice it would be far better for them. Fruit, the natural food of persons in the tropics, was the one thing forbidden to the American soldiers, who, however, had to eat tinned tomatoes, which were frequently in a state of fermentation.

The introduction of a sensible ration among the British troops in Hindustan was, Dr. Seaman continued, extremely difficult, as, if they did not get meat and beer, they became discontented. But the ration of the soldiers in India included from four to six ounces less of meat than the United States army ration. The bread allowance was less by two ounces, while considerable more rice was used. And yet hygienists were generally of opinion that the allowance of heat-producing foods to the troops in India was far too great.

Dr. Seaman made autopsies on a large number of soldiers who died from wounds or disease, and he declared that the results in almost every case showed the presence of disorders due to the utter unsuitability of diet.

With reference to other matters concerning the campaign in the Philippines, reflecting more directly on the conduct of the war, Dr. Seaman would say nothing for publication, but he hinted that he had a great deal to say in his report, and that it was possible he might make the results of his observations public after the report was submitted to the authorities at Washington.

He intimated that conditions were far worse than was imagined at home. He said that in his opinion Aguinaldo, if he did not want to be captured, could hold out for a dozen years, while it would take an immense army to properly garrison the islands.

LIEUT. J. T. HARDY CASHIERED.

Ninth Regiment Officer Dismissed for Absence Without Leave.

Another officer of the National Guard has been cashiered from the service for neglect of duty. Only a few days ago Capt. F. J. Quinby of the Ninth Regiment was dismissed for being absent without leave for over six months, and now Lieut. James T. Hardy of Company D of the same regiment has been found guilty of the same offense. Orders have accordingly been issued, through First Brigade headquarters, dismissing Lieut. Hardy.

The Lieutenant entered the Guard in January, 1888, as a private in the Twenty-third Regiment, and was honorably discharged in March, 1893. He joined the Thirteenth Regiment as a private on the same day he received his discharge from the Twenty-third Regiment. He was promoted First Sergeant May 9, 1893, and was elected a First Lieutenant in Company D of the Ninth Regiment Dec. 11, 1894. When the Ninth entered the volunteer service during the Spanish war he was appointed First Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant, and at Chickamauga served for a time as Regimental Adjutant. The company has selected to succeed Lieut. Hardy Lieut. Frank Ward, who was a Lieutenant in Company D of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment.

CROSS IS HELD FOR TRIAL.

Alleged Slayer of Mrs. King Sent to Jail Without Bonds.

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 14.—Charles Cross, the seventeen-year-old boy who is held on a charge alleging the murder of Mrs. Sarah King in Long Ridge last week, was brought before Judge Downs in the City Court this morning. One of the first witnesses called was Medical Examiner George Sherrill. The major portion of his testimony was of a technical nature. Deputy Sheriff Miller was called to testify to the confession of the boy. Counsel for the defense argued against the admission of the confession, alleging that it was not a voluntary one, but the Court decided to admit it.

At the afternoon session probable cause was found, and the boy was held for the next term of the Superior Court, without bonds.

The circumstances under which Cross is said to have made the confession that he murdered aged Mrs. King at East Stanwich a week ago has caused a great deal of talk among the members of the legal profession, both in Greenwich and Stamford. The boy was taken to Mr. Miller's office the day following the murder, it is charged, and kept confined there for five days and nights. The law calls for a hearing within twenty-four hours and allows a prisoner counsel if he so desires. Sheriff Miller is accused of following his own dictates in refusing to let any one talk to the boy and letting him sleep on the hard floor at night.

This treatment, if true, local lawyers say, will greatly depreciate the value of the confession when the case comes to trial before the Superior Court.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Luxuriously Soft,

rich and elegant, is the handsome "Vicuna," a superb fabric which, like the sheep, wears its fleece on the outside. It should be largely in evidence in every well-appointed wardrobe. We have the right kind, "the genuine," and at nominal charges.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.
Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

MAJOR GEN. MILES'S REPORT.

Commends the Army for Gallantry and Endurance—Officers in the Field Should Have More Pay.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—In his annual report, made public at the War Department to-day, Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the army, says:

"The demand for troops for foreign service has been unusual, and the service has been somewhat severe upon them, especially those of the regular army. Within the last eighteen months several regiments have been required to leave their stations in the extreme north, move to the islands of the West Indies to engage in a campaign in Summer, return to northern stations in the Autumn and Winter, and move again to tropical islands in the Pacific and engage in campaigns under the most difficult circumstances.

"Rarely in any service have troops experienced such unusual changes in climate as those above indicated, yet under all circumstances and at all times the utmost loyalty, fortitude, and faithful performance of duty have been manifested on the part of the troops. In nearly all engagements where the troops have been brought into contact with the enemy they have acted on the offensive, and in not a single instance have they suffered defeat. The intelligence, discipline, and fidelity of both officers and men have been most commendable.

"Owing to the additional and extraordinary expense placed upon officers while serving in the Philippine Islands, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Hawaiian Islands, it is recommended that they be allowed the same percentage of the increase of pay that is now provided by law for the enlisted men.

"It is also recommended that officers of the army with creditable records who served during the civil war shall be granted the same consideration concerning rank and pay as has been accorded officers of the navy by Section 11, act approved March 3, 1899.

"As far as organization is concerned, army is in a transition state. It is believed that the force will be ample for the service required of it up to the time authorized, viz., July 1, 1901. It is gratifying to note that the Government has authorized a military force which seems commensurate with its requirements, magnitude, and institutions. I have for years recommended the adoption of a standard in proportion to the population—viz., not to exceed 1 soldier to every 1,000 of population—and I believe that the establishment of such a standard would be safe and judicious in every respect.

"During the past few years rapid progress has been made in the equipment of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf Coasts with modern defenses, and if the general plan is carried out it is hoped that in a short time our coasts will be in a proper condition of defense.

"Some very important discoveries have been made in relation to ordnance, projectiles, and high explosives, and, after careful, thorough, and exhaustive tests, appliances have been adopted which will greatly increase the efficiency of our armament."

A Brooklyn Navy Yard Contract.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Navy Department to-day awarded the contract for building the steam engineering shops at the New York Navy Yard to O'Brien & Hoolihan of Syracuse, at $331,000, the work to be completed in ten months.

Major Russel B. Harrison on Leave.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 14.—Major Russell B. Harrison, Inspector General of the department under Gen. Leonard Wood in the Province of Santiago de Cuba, has arrived in Omaha on sick leave, and will remain here with his wife till he has thoroughly recovered from a severe attack of yellow fever contracted in Cuba.

CALLS THE MAYOR A ROBBER.

West Hoboken's Engineer Makes a Fierce Attack on His Superior and May Have to Face a Suit.

Mayor Bergkamp of West Hoboken yesterday retained counsel to begin suit for $10,000 for slander against Engineer Maulbeck of West Hoboken unless the latter shall upon notice make a public retraction and apology for utterances he made late on Monday night at a meeting of the Town Council. The Council recently held up some of the engineer's bills, and Engineer Maulbeck blames the Mayor.

The engineer was present at Monday night's meeting, and when it became evident his bills would not be passed he strode to the rail and said to Mayor Bergkamp, who was presiding: "You are a highway robber; yes, I will repeat it, you are a highway robber, and I can prove it."

"I will give you a chance to prove that," retorted the Mayor.

"Yes, Bergkamp," replied Maulbeck, "I repeat, in the hearing of those present, that you are a highway robber, and I am only waiting for the opportunity you will give me to prove it. You have been trying to do me right and left for some time, but I will get even with you before we have finished with each other. This is not the first time you have held up my just claims, and every member of the board is aware of that fact."

"Don't get excited," replied the Mayor; "your temper is getting the better of you."

Upon this Maulbeck rushed inside the rail as if to try conclusions with his fists. He halted at the clerk's desk, however, and grasping a piece of paper, shouted:

"I will put it down in black and white and sign my name to it. Here it goes: 'Bergkamp, you—are—a—highway—robber.' Now, there's my signature," and he wrote it. Maulbeck then waved the paper in the face of the Mayor, offering it to him.

"Before I get through with you," he continued, "your hair will be as gray as a goat's and you will only be too willing to resort to suicide as a means of escape from my wrath. I will hound you through life. You once said in St. Mary's Hall that you were poor when you settled in West Hoboken and that you came here to make money. Well, you have succeeded."

At this point Policeman Dolan entered and escorted the irate engineer outside the rail, and he then left the room.

NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE WORK.

Ready to Receive Bids for the Steel Cables and Supports.

Chief Engineer L. L. Buck of the new East River Bridge yesterday made public the plans and specifications for the construction of the steel cables, suspenders, cable bands, coverings, sheaves, &c., on the structure. The work will cost about $1,000,000, and the cables will extend from the anchorages on either side of the river over the top of the main towers.

The cables will be four in number, and each will be made of No. 8 steel wire in 37 strands, each strand containing 281 wires laid straight. Each strand will be held together by temporary bands of wire until all the strands of a cable have been completed. The temporary wire bands will then be removed and the whole 10,397 wires will be firmly clamped into a cylindrical cable by the main bands of cast steel, which carry the suspenders for the support of the floor beams. In the intervals between the main bands there will also be permanent wire bands.

The cables will be covered with steel plates overlapping when all the permanent bands are in place, so as to shed water. The wire for the cables and for the suspenders and ties must have a strength of 200,000 pounds or more to the square inch. All wire shall be made in lengths of not less than 4,000 feet.

A certified check for $12,000, payable to the order of the Treasurer of the Bridge Commission, must be deposited by each bidder, and the successful one will give a bond in the sum of $400,000. Bids for the work will be received by the Commissioners up to Dec. 7

SCHLEY AND SAMPSON.

Criticisms of One Who Was on the Brooklyn at Santiago.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After eighteen months of waiting, Secretary Long of the Navy has written a surreptitious letter to the President attacking Admiral Schley and his friends and asserting that the latter are the ones responsible for the controversy and that their attacks are uncalled for, as the department has not persecuted the Admiral, but treated him better than he deserved. That the latter was never intended for publication, but that it was to be a covert attack for the President's eye only, is evinced by the fact that the New York organ of the Navy Department, which has been kept well supplied with material for its venomous attacks upon Schley ever since it decided to apostate itself and renounce its opinions as expressed in its early stories of the campaign off Southern Cuba, was compelled to translate the document from a Southern German paper.

"Schley's friends," says the Secretary, are responsible. Indeed, Mr. Secretary, you must have sadly misjudged who Schley's friends were and are.

Was it Schley's friends who took out of the list of Captains the second man down on that list and promoted him over the heads of seven Commodores and two Captains, many of them men who had done conspicuously gallant services?

Was it Schley's friends who shipped to China the present hero, Admiral Dewey, to get him out of the way of Sampson's promotion?

Was it Schley's friends who planned the abortive attempt to find the Spanish fleet at Puerto Rico and induced Sampson, without learning definitely of its whereabouts, to turn tail and run for home, dragging at the stern of the Iowa and Indiana huge useless monitors, ruining these two ships for future rapid service during the war?

Was it Schley's friends who prevented Sampson from coming around the south end of Cuba with his fleet at the time of his return from Puerto Rico, and so intercept the Spanish fleet?

Was it Schley's friends who induced Sampson to insist that the Spanish fleet would make for Cienfuegos, and who, after a peremptory order from the department, sent Schley a merely tentative order, intimating that he still believed his judgment correct?

Was it Schley's friends who, in the face of Brassey's Naval Record that the ships in Santiago Harbor had greater speed than any of our ships, except the New York and Brooklyn, induced Sampson to leave the line daily, using the New York to chase unarmed schooners and run errands down the coast?

Was it Schley's friends who led Sampson, in the face of the objection of Schley, to risk seven human lives in an attempt to bottle up a fleet so that it would be in comparative safety from our superior force outside, and our own fleet unable to force an entrance and aid the army?

Was it Schley's friends who made Sampson, after notifying the fleet that, for the first time in weeks there were suspicious movements in the harbor, send away the battleship Massachusetts, the cruisers Newark and Suwanee, and later to take the swift New York and himself far from the line of battle?

Was it Schley's friends who induced Sampson to send out after the big fight for an alleged Spanish battleship the Brooklyn, with damaged guns, dead and wounded aboard, and men tired of the fray, when his own flagship, filled with fresh men and with unexpended ammunition, could have done the duty? And yet no friend of Schley's has intimated cowardice on Sampson's part.

Was it Schley's friends who dictated the bombastic dispatch of the victory, that has so disgusted the American people?

Was it Schley's friends who compelled Sampson to leave out of his official report any mention by name of the man who, spattered with the lifeblood of the man killed on the Brooklyn, coolly directed the fight and the long chase?

Is it Schley's friends who furnish the partisan and alleged facts for the weakly, bitter, vicious, and disreputable attacks by a New York paper on Schley, or is it Schley's friends who keep Secretary Long from throttling the controversy by preventing the bureau-favored Captains from carrying out their vindictive fight?

Is it Schley's friends who keep in the background the names of the heroes among the Captains in that fight—Cook of the Brooklyn, Clark of the Oregon, and Wainwright of the Gloucester—and make prominent the only Captain whose ship was hanging ten miles astern, and the other one, with a warlike cognomen, who was the only Captain to seek protection in his conning tower during the fight?

Was it Schley's friends who induced a former Lieutenant Governor of this State, in a speech laudatory of Sampson, to mortify and embarrass that officer, who was present, by an elaborate defense of his part in the battle of July 3?

I have tabulated these questions upon my own knowledge of affairs off the southern coast of Cuba. For five months I was on the Brooklyn, and, taking part in five bombardments and the battle of July 3, as a trained observer, without fear of the charge of egotism, I assert that the Secretary of the Navy shows at the least a lamentable ignorance in his statement of affairs. He asserts that Admiral Schley should have found out much sooner than he did that the Spanish fleet was not at Cienfuegos, and says that he made no attempt to do so until Commander McCalla arrived. The facts are, although McCalla met Schley en route to Cienfuegos, he forgot to notify him of signals which the insurgents had for desiring communication, and it was not until two days later, when he returned, that we discovered that attempts were being made to signal us, and then Schley sent McCalla to get information, at the same time sending the insurgents ammunition. Schley arrived at Cienfuegos on May 22, and on May 24, two days later, found definitely that the Spanish fleet was not at Cienfuegos. Per contra, Sampson arrived at Santiago on June 1, but it was not until June 11 that Lieut. Blue, at the urgent request of the department, obtained definite information that Cervera's fleet was in the harbor.

The coaling expedition is referred to. Schley had with his fleet the broken-down and disgraceful collier Merrimac. Schley notified the department that unless the weather abated he could not coal at sea and would have to return to Key West, a squadron without coal being of little value in a fight with fast vessels. The weather abated and he coaled at sea, an example not followed by Sampson, who at critical times sent his ships forty miles away to coal. On Page 414 of the navy report Capt. Sigsbee of the St. Paul, relating to difficulty of coaling at sea, says: "Just before leaving (May 31) I told Commodore Schley that the weather then prevailing was far more favorable than any I had observed in eight days' cruise off that coast. Coaling at sea off Santiago will be very difficult most of the time."

One month later, on June 26, (Page 502, naval reports,) Admiral Sampson called the department, "In smooth water ships can coal off Santiago with some difficulty." Was Sampson's difficulty any greater than Schley's?

Of the battle of July 3 it is hardly necessary to speak, the American public having fully placed the honor where it belongs. Suffice it to say that the foolish argument that the battle was fought under Sampson's plan is not tenable. If it is, then Admiral Dewey had nothing whatever to do with the fight of Manila Bay. The order to Dewey was: "You will find the Spanish fleet and destroy it." The order of Sampson to his squadron was: "You will close in on the entrance and sink them." Both orders were carried out, one by Dewey and the other by Schley, but if those giving the directions are responsible for the victory, then Crowninshield, Mahan and Company must take the credit from Dewey and Sampson that from Schley.

The criticism of personal judgment of commanders during battle, particularly Schley, is so palpably for political purposes as to be unworthy of answer. The battle was won, as Sampson's own board shows, in a greater measure by the work of Schley's flagship's five and eight inch shells than by those of any other. On that ship were the only one either dead or wounded, and that ship was hit ten times as often as all the other ships combined. It was the Brooklyn and the Oregon that caught the Colon and made the day's victory complete, and it was of the Brooklyn that Admiral Cervera and Capt. Eulate said to me, "She spoiled all our plans by her splendid manoeuvres."

Of Schley's personal bravery and coolness I am an eye witness. Standing by his side during the five hours of fighting that memorable day, I heard him give his orders, discuss movements with his officers, compliment men for their work, order Ellis's body preserved for burial, as he wiped the man's blood from his own face; tell Capt. Cook to keep the men below decks informed of advantages, call to the engine and boiler room heroes his encouragement, and when the battle was over and prisoners were expected aboard, ask the men not to cheer in exultation.

And finally, with every man who loves generosity and manliness and common decency, I remember that he said of the fight: "Every man in it did his full share, and there is glory enough for us all."

GEORGE E. GRAHAM.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 13, 1899

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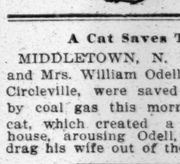

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A Cat Saves Two Lives.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Mrs. and Mrs. William Odell, an aged couple of Circleville, were saved from asphyxiation by coal gas this morning by the family cat, which created a commotion in the house, arousing Odell, who was able to drag his wife out of the room.

New Steward for House of Refuge.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 14.—John F. Scheffer of Ward's Island has been appointed Steward at the Hudson House of Refuge for Women at a salary of $1,500 a year.

SOCIETY AND THE HORSES

Yesterday's Crowd at the Garden Like Those of Other Years.

INTEREST IN THE PARK TEAMS

First Honors in the Four-in-Hand Competition Taken by Boston—Few Flowers This Year.

Yesterday afternoon's attendance at the Horse Show more nearly approached that of former years than did that of Monday, in spite of the forbidding appearance of the weather with its promise of the snow that came when the class for park drags was being passed upon. Box holders were very largely in evidence, except in the corner where the "Hempstead set" have their quarters. There the familiar faces were missing, as there was a meet and a ride to hounds for the people who make up that horsy section of the social world.

Otherwise the boxes were well filled, ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney being in one near the centre of the south side of the Garden, and ex-Secretary of the Navy Benjamin F. Tracy an occupant of the box on the south side near the Madison Avenue entrance that was for two seasons the headquarters of Col. John Jacob Astor. The promenade was not much crowded, and the display of gowns there was mainly due to the presence of a number of actresses, who took this opportunity for a little free advertising. Senator Depew was early in his seat on the north side of the ring, where he and his niece paid particular attention to the class of saddle horses that was judged in the afternoon.

The show in which society seemed to take the greatest interest was that of the park drags—four-in-hand teams—for which there were five competitors. Boston, New York, Brooklyn, and Black Rock, Conn., were represented, and the Bostonians carried off the honors. First prize went to Eben D. Jordan, whose team of light-brown horses hitched to a black-bodied coach, were driven by that expert local whip, Richard F. Carman, who had no team of his own in the competition. His team had style, manners, action, and the substance to commend them, and it was the best put together team of the quintet.

Major Frank D. Beard of Brooklyn drove the winners of the second ribbon, four chestnuts belonging to the Thomas Lawsons of Boston, who have quite recently come into notice through their lavish expenditures for the pink that bears their name, and for the purchase of fancy harness horses at fancy prices. The Lawsons had a good team, but the leaders were a trifle unsteady at times, and caused Major Beard a bit of anxiety by their friskiness. They were driven to a coach with a claret-colored body and black running gear.

Charles F. Bates got the third prize with his quartet of nags, the critics saying that the reason he did no better was because the wheelers were a trifle light for the leaders. They were hitched to a coach of canary and black. The Black Rock lot was placed fourth, W. McCreery handling the ribbons over the four blacks that drew the black coach with magenta running gear. H. H. Salmon of Brooklyn was the other exhibitor, he driving his own team, which was hitched to a drag with a black body and red running gear. Too light wheelers plainly caused his discomfiture.

NO REPRESENTATIVE LOCAL TEAM.

There was very general regret that there was no representative team from the many owners of such teams in this city to compete against the Boston team that captured both of the honors. "'Fatty' Bates scared them away," was the way in which one of the young women, who is frequently an occupant of the box seat whenever coaching parties are organized, put it, and then she added, "and yet a couple of Bostonians, who are comparatively new at the game, come down here and beat him out at it. I wonder some of our young coaching men haven't more sporting blood than to allow that sort of thing. But perhaps they did not know that this was to be a year when Bates was to be 'frozen out.'"

"A thing that makes me positively weary is the way in which some of these people who write about the show describe the gowns," said a pretty young miss who is on the list of débutantes this Winter. She was sauntering along the promenade clasping the arm of a schoolgirl friend and absorbing the millinery show. "You know that beautiful gown of Mrs. B.'s—a perfect dream in black and automobile red."

"Then came a bewildering descriptive mass in which chiffon and choux, applique and revers and other feminine mysteries were tangled up in a fashion utterly beyond the comprehension of the male mind. Well, my modiste told me the gown cost fully $1,000, and what do you think one of those people who write about the gowns said of it? He said—nobody but a man could have written it—that 'Mrs. B. was dressed in black and cherry!' Just think of it! Cherry, indeed! Why it was the very latest thing in one of those exquisite new shades of red. And to be called cherry! Why, cherry has been 'out' for years, and years, and years. And Mrs. B.'s gown was the very latest of the late things, and right from Paris. I should think she would have died of mortification when she read it. I know I should if it had been my dress."

One thing that has excited very general remark at the show this year is the almost entire absence of flowers in the decorative scheme of the socially elect. There is an occasional boutonnière of violets, and still more rarely a yellow chrysanthemum at the buttonhole of some of the men, but most of the wearers are men from out of town. The best-dressed of the men wear nothing in the way of flowers when in evening dress. The exception to the rule is when they appear as boutonnières on the Prince Albert or overcoat lapel in the afternoon.

The same thing applies to the women. Here and there in the evening one is seen who has a corsage bouquet of orchids, roses, or violets. None has yet dared wear the chrysanthemum that was so much affected three or four seasons ago. Generally speaking, flowers are tabooed. Gems and laces take their places in decoration, and the gems are most modest among the best-dressed of the women. Last evening there were scarcely enough flowers in the Garden, taken altogether, to make a respectable bouquet of the size of those that are frequently passed over the footlights to some favorite actress.

REGRET FOR LOGAN'S DEATH.

The news of the untimely death of Major John A. Logan, while fighting in the Philippines, was noised about the Garden in the early afternoon, and there was very general regret among the horse lovers of the social world, to whom Major Logan was well known. Logan was an expert whip, and had taken early to the Horse Show. Immaculate, if a trifle conspicuous, in his dress, with his hair of Indian blackness and straightness, and an equally dark mustache, his was a striking figure as he sat on the box and tooled his teams about the tanbark.

He was equally at home driving tandem, fours, pairs, or single, and as he had excellent hands and so a thorough command of his horses, he was always a social pet of the ring, dividing the honors in his day with "Johnny" Shults, "Reggy" Rives, and "Dick" Carman. He bred, broke, and drove his own horses, and as he was the first winner of the Challenge Cup for hackneys, and a competitor in about all the heavy-harness classes, he came to be thoroughly well known among the exhibitors, and was popular with them.

It was a black night at the show in the evening, for a majority of the women in the boxes were arrayed in gowns of that color. As most of the men doffed their overcoats and paraded in evening dress, and as black waistcoats largely outnumbered the white ones, they added to the sombre color of the show. Yet there were enough bits of bright color in the gowns here and there to relieve the darksome monotony of the parade.

The heavy snowfall affected the attendance seriously, and at no time was the promenade so crowded but that it was possible to move about very comfortably. Nearly all of the boxes were occupied, but the three or four back rows of arena seats were empty and speculators were offering them at $2 each by 8:30, and at half that sum an hour later when the crowds put in an appearance after dinner. For once, at least, the speculators were badly caught, but the managers of the show suffered nothing in a financial way, as the seats had been disposed of last week.

The frocks seen at the Show are not so barbaric in treatment as those of last year and the coloring is softer and forms a more harmonious whole. The vivid effects are few and far between, and glittering, spangled frocks are very much in the minority. Costumes entirely of velvet are more popular than they have been for years and more regal in treatment, as the lines are charmingly simple, and the plainness gives the texture of the velvet a chance for showing all that it is worth. Turquoise trimming appears on many black and gray gowns, and is always a successful contrast.

The favorite fur is sable. Toques and even large hats built of it are massed with blossoms until they seem to groan with their floral weight. In the forenoon and afternoon muffs are carried, but rarely at night. The evening costuming is distinctly for indoors, and of the most airy and graceful character. One notices that even the slippers are high-heeled.

OCCUPANTS OF THE BOXES.

Several of the boxes were occupied yesterday afternoon by strangers, and there were quite a good many children with governesses and nurses present. The Morgan, Bronson, and Drexel boxes were filled with young people. Among the familiar faces were those of Mrs. Frederic Benedict, the Misses Coudert, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry, Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Mrs. Charles Childs, Mrs. Stickney, Mrs. Burrell Hoffman, Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, the Misses Wright, Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Boissevain, Duncan Elsworth, Mrs. Rhinelander Stewart, Miss Emmett, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pfizer, Jr., Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Sydney Smith, Mrs. Bache, Mrs. Seligman, Miss Pomeroy, Mrs. Coralie Brokaw, and Mrs. John R. Drexel.

One of the most striking frocks was worn by Mrs. Hemingway, who was with Mrs. Burnett. It was terra cotta cloth, covered with a scroll design in narrow quill silk and a hat of the same shade. Mrs. John H. Davis wore a long loose black satin coat with high collar of white satin, covered with pleated chiffon, and a knot of lace tied at the throat. Mrs. William Page Thompson was charming in a gray corduroy jacket cut Eton back, with long fronts, which were box pleated, and skirt of the same material. Brass buttons were effectively used as fastenings for little straps. Her hat was of gray, with a soft bird at the side.

In the evening Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg wore a black tulle gown elaborately embroidered in jet. It was a long clinging affair, and most effective. Her hat was of black velvet and jet covered with a mass of violets. Mrs. Duncan Elliott, who was with her sister, Mrs. George B. De Forest, wore black and violet. The Duke of Manchester was a guest of the party. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish sat with Mrs. Sydney Smith, and both wore effective gowns of blue and gray. Mrs. George J. Gould made her first appearance, and wore black covered with jet.

Another beautiful black and jet costume was worn by Mrs. Rhinelander Stewart and suited her slender figure to perfection. Mrs. Reeve Merritt was in black tulle, with a large sable muff, on which was a great bunch of violets. Mrs. John R. Drexel wore a remarkable costume of black net over white silk. The black net was embroidered in great jet figures. A wrap of pale blue velvet covered with black lace and a sweeping train and some remarkable pearls were accessories of this toilet. Mrs. James H. Beekman was in biscuit-colored cloth and fawn, with a fawn toque in which were red roses.

Among others in the boxes were Mrs. Bramwell Gilbert, Miss Eleanor Hewitt, Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. C. C. Moore, Mrs. Edmund Baylies, Mrs. Lee Tailer, Mrs. J. E. Alexandre, Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Miss Bronson, Miss Kernochan, Miss Barclay, Mrs. Page Thompson, Miss Fifi Potter, Miss Marion Fish, Miss Cutting, Miss Burden, and Miss Evelyn Sloane.

DAY'S EVENTS IN THE RING.

Col. Kip's Roadsters Win Again and Nobody Is Dissatisfied—Ponies Delight the Children.

Though the decision of the judges in the class for roadsters at Monday's show was the subject of much adverse criticism because both of the major prizes went to Col. Kip's entries, there was none yesterday afternoon over the award of the blue ribbon in the class for trotters to the Colonel's mare Emoleta, the handsome and speedy daughter of Sealskin Wilkes. She, without question, out-classed the others and earned the honors.

To another of the Colonel's entries, Water Maid, went the second award, in which she was closely pressed by Altomont, a veteran at the game, and Bella Bells, who were placed third and fourth, respectively. Once more Wert was passed over by the judges as unworthy of the ribbon, and the report about the ring was that he was not considered either Monday or yesterday because his legs and hoofs were not all that they should be. There was no claim this time that the honors went to the Kip pair because of sentiment, an assertion that was made on Monday when the Colonel's serious illness was first noised about the Garden. The show yesterday was a most instructive and meritorious one, and a better lot of trotters for road work has never been seen at the Garden.

Long before the fashionable ones who graced the boxes and promenade in brilliant attire at the evening session had breakfasted, the judges were at work in the tanbark ring, for there were several pony classes to be judged, and while their elders were at home, twoscore children were lined up around the railings watching the ponies. Good critics were these early visitors, for to them the horse show was really what its name indicated. They saw little horses in the ring, vying with one another in showing off their best points, and to the children the show in the ring was the only thing of importance.

The first of the classes to come out was that for Shetland brood mares, and these diminutive equine matrons made a pretty picture as they lined up demurely before the judges. T. L. Watt had matters all his own way in this class, for he won first, second, and third prizes, respectively, with Gladys, Patterson's Jewell, and Primrose. He has been equally fortunate in other years, and his young son, who was one of the group of children at the ringside, confidently predicted to the others that his pets would carry everything before them.

Sandwiched in between the first class and the class for ponies under saddle were two hackney classes, but while they were in the ring, the few people who had strolled in for an early morning visit found more amusement in visiting the stables. If any one was interested in the hackneys it must have been only their owners, for hackneys have fallen off in popular favor in the last few years. Once they were the principal attraction at the show; now few who value the horse for its true worth have any use for them.

There was a fair sprinkling of visitors in the arena seats, and on the promenade, when the second pony class was brought out. Sidney Holloway's Little Chappie, ridden by his owner, was a sprightly little fellow that attracted much attention, and from the share of applause that was meted out to him it seemed as if the judges must award the blue rosette to him. They, however, decided that Thomas J. Patterson's Maritje was entitled to that honor, and when they made the award there was a round of applause from the young people on the rails.

Trotting men were on hand early, for the day was a lively one for the representative American horse. There were four events on the programme for trotters, and the sharps on records and pedigrees wanted to miss no part of the proceedings. First there was a class for two-year-old stallions, and following it another for fillies of the same age. Robbins, a son of Stamboul, won in the stallion class, and A. H. Moore's Wilkie Patchen was declared the best among the fillies.

In one respect, at least, the Horse Show has been lacking annually, and that has been in its thoroughbred classes. The two animals that were shown yesterday in the only class arranged for thoroughbreds were no way representative of the American thoroughbred stallion. They were Applegate and Belmar, who at their best in racing days some years ago were not more than selling-platers. If one of the visitors from out of town who have never seen an American stake horse had been left to form his opinion of the thoroughbred by such an exhibit, he would not think much of the American speed animal. Applegate, a big chestnut that looks like an overfed dray horse, won the blue ribbon over Belmar. The latter never looked so poorly, for he was quite low in flesh and looked as if he had been through a hard campaigning season on some of the Western tracks.

The preliminary trials of the horses entered in the jumping classes, 95, 96, and 101, which will be judged later in the week, kept the ring well filled until the recess hour arrived, and, although there were no prizes awarded, the exhibit, as all of the jumping classes are, was interesting to the visitors. Many poor jumpers there would only have taken up valuable time in the ring in competition were weeded out. Class 101 is the high-jumping competition, and the candidates for this class showed up advantageously in the trials. King Crow, for which Mrs. N. K. Hayes paid $2,200 recently, and Chappie, also Mrs. Hayes's entry, were about the best of the lot, and the high jump will probably be left for them to fight out between them.

Trotting horse experts were in their most critical humor when the trotting stallion class was called at the afternoon show. The candidates were to contest for a $300 prize to the women, and this sum is the largest offered up to date. Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy's grand-looking stallion Advertiser, who is one of the best sons of the famous Electioneer, was easily the best looking of the lot. His individuality alone would have won for him, and there was not a dissenting vote among the sharps when the judges placed the blue rosette on Advertiser's headstall. It is interesting to note in connection with Advertiser's triumph that before his sire, Electioneer, was sent to Palo Alto, California, where Advertiser was bred, he was at the head of the stud at Stony Ford. He was born there. Advertiser is now at the head of the stud in the place where his sire reigned some years ago.

The class for horses, broughams, and appointments was particularly interesting to those who keep horses and carriages in the city for private use, because they saw, while the class was being judged, what was new in vehicles and trappings. The horses were a fine-looking lot, most of them with plenty of action, and all able to travel at a fair pace. Of the lot shown, first prize was awarded to Joseph E. Widener's turnout, while second honors went to Albert C. Bostwick.

Jumpers that were bred for speed and staying powers were shown in the last class of the afternoon programme. This was for thoroughbred green or qualified hunters, and two of those shown were fair representatives of the class. Ben Bolt, Miss Marion Holloway's entry, was put over the jumps by her father, John Holloway, and won first prize, and J. H. and H. V. Colt's Chasseur, ridden by J. Flynn, got second prize. The former showed up as a good, clean jumper, but he had a habit of landing with his head bowed forward that made it seem a dangerous undertaking to put him over a fence. If Ben Bolt ever stumbles in landing over a jump he probably will break his neck, for it is arched and almost touches the ground when he lands.

A jumping class of another sort was judged at the evening show. It was a contest for hunters and jumpers over six-foot fences. The horses were not sent at once at the six-foot fence, but were tried first at five feet, then at five and a half, and finally at the six-foot bar. Mrs. Hayes's Chappie and George Pepper's Pearl were the best performers of the lot, but Chappie, with Ben Bolt, was thrown out of the class when they were found to be too light to be eligible. The prize was awarded to Pearl, a clean, steady fencer, and Perfection, Mrs. Frank D. Beard's entry, took second honors.

AWARDS OF HORSE SHOW JUDGES.

Bestowal of Prizes in the Various Classes Shown Yesterday.

The following awards were made yesterday by the Horse Show judges:

CLASS 87.—For Shetland broodmares, not exceeding 46 inches, in foal or with foal at foot.—First prize, $80, won by T. L. Watt's Gladys, b. m., 40 inches, 11 years; second prize, $40, won by Pierre Lorillard's Patterson's Jewell, sk. m., 42 inches, 9 years, by Montreal-Princess; third prize, $20, won by T. L. Watts's Primrose, b. m., 40 inches, 14 years; highly commended, William J. Samson's Pandora, blk. m., 31 inches, 8 years.

CLASS 31.—For hackney mares, two years old; height not to be considered; to be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse.—First prize, $100, won by Frederick C. Stevens's Victoria IV., ch. m., by Fandango-Victoria; second prize, $50, won by same owner's Flora B., ch. m., by Fandango-Bridal Bouquet.

CLASS 30.—For hackney mares, two years old; height not to be considered; to be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse.—First prize, $125, won by Frederick C. Stevens's Victoria III., ch. m., by Fandango-Victoria; second prize, $60, won by F. G. Bourne's Indian Queen, b. m., by Euthorpe Performer-Diplomacy; third prize, $30, won by Frederick C. Stevens's Mischief III., ch. m., by Langton Performer-Mischief; highly commended, E. D. Jordan's Nadine, ch. m., by Gaston Duke of Connaught-Flirt.

CLASS 77.—For ponies under saddle, 12 hands and not exceeding 13.1 hands, 3 years old or over.—First prize, $80, won by Thomas J. Patterson's Maritje, br. m., 12.3 hands, 6 years, by Eclipse-Bon Mot, ridden by Master Hewett; second prize, $40, won by Sidney Holloway's Little Chappie, rn. g., 12.2 hands, aged, ridden by the owner; third prize, $20, won by Thomas Dimond's Taffy, br. g., 12.1 hands, 8 years, ridden by the owner; highly commended, George D. Widener, Jr.'s, Jill, br. m., 12.3½ hands, 5 years.

CLASS 6.—For trotting stallions, 2 years old, to be judged by their individuality, pedigrees, and show ring qualities; to be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse.—First prize, $150, won by H. N. Bain's Robbins, b. s., 15.2 hands, by Stamboul-Addie Lee II., by Electioneer; second prize, $75, won by the Village Farm's The Beau Ideal, ch. s., 15.3 hands, by Dare Devil-Nettie King, by Mambrino King; third prize, $35, won by Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy's Ambrose, blk. s., 15.2 hands, by Advertiser-Rosemont, by Piedmont.

CLASS 7.—For trotting fillies 2 years old; to be judged by their individuality, pedigrees, and show ring qualities; to be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse.—First prize, $150, won by James W. Cooke's Wilkie Patchen, br. f., 15.0½ hands, by Red Wilkes-Minnie Patchen, by Mambrino Patchen; second prize, $75, won by Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy's Hannah Wilkes, blk. f., by Sable Wilkes-Hannah, by Le Grand; third prize, $35, won by the Village Farm's Esther Hamlin, b. f., 15.2½ hands, by Dare Devil-Belle Hamlin, by Almont, Jr.; highly commended, H. N. Bain's Miss Miller, b. f., 15.1 hands, by Monterey-Pansy, by Berlin.

CLASS 1.—For thoroughbred stallions three years old or over, breeding and racing qualities to be considered; to be shown in hand or ridden. First prize, $200, won by F. D. Beard's Applegate, ch. s., 16 hands, 6 years, by Buchanan-Long Shore; second prize, $100, won by T. L. Watts's Belmar, gr. s., 15.3½ hands, 7 years, by Belvidere-Adele.

CLASS 38.—For pairs of harness horses over 15 hands and not exceeding 15.3 hands; should have confirmation, quality, style, all-around action, and be able to go a good pace; to be shown before a spider, T-cart, or phaeton. First prize, $200, won by Albert C. Bostwick's Lord Chesterfield, b. g., 15.3 hands, and Lord Beresford, 15.3 hands, driven by the owner; second prize, $100, won by J. Robinson Beard's Pride, b. g., 15.1¾ hands, 8 years, and Prejudice, b. m., 15.3¼ hands, 8 years, driven by the owner; third prize, $50, won by E. D. Jordan's Madge Kendall, br. m., 15.1½ hands, 5 years, and Queen of Action, br. m., 15.1 hands, 5 years, driven by C. H. Wilson; highly commended, F. G. Bourne's Princess Olga, b. m., 15.2 hands, 4 years, and His Grace, b. g., 15.1½ hands, 4 years, driven by Mr. Mair.

CLASS 11.—For trotting mares or geldings, 4 years old or over, with records of 2:30 or better; to be shown in harness.—First prize, $150, won by Col. Lawrence Kip's Emoleta, (2:21¼), b. m., 15.2 hands, 12 years, by Sealskin Wilkes-Rosedale, by Almont Pilot, driven by Mr. Snider; second prize, $75, won by the same owner's Water Maid, (2:19¾), b. m., 15.2½ hands, 7 years, by Waterloo-Michigan Maid, by Pilot Medium, driven by Mr. Stevens; third prize, $35, won by James W. Cooke's Altomont, b. g., 15.2 hands, 10 years, by Almont-Birthday, by Daniel Lambert; highly commended, Hamlin & Co.'s Bella Bells, (2:22½), b. m., 15.2 hands, 7 years, by Bob Bells-Fantasma, by Red Wilkes, driven by Mr. Newgass.

CLASS 4.—For trotting stallions four years old and over, kept for service; to be judged by individuality, pedigrees, and show ring qualities; to be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse.—First prize, $300, won by Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy's Advertiser, br. s., 15.2 hands, 11 years, by Electioneer-Lady Wilkes, by George Wilkes; second prize, $150, won by H. R. Murray's Medio, b. s., 16 hands, 9 years, by Pilot Medium-Lady Epicure, by Epicure; third prize, $75, won by E. Brownell's Alcazar, ch. s., 15.3 hands, 15 years, by Alcantara-Cleopatra; highly commended, the Village Farm's The Earl, ch. s., 15.3 hands, 4 years, by Mambrino King-Princess Royal, by Chimes.

CLASS 40.—Horses, carriages, and appointments. Horses not under 15.2 hands; to be shown before a brougham, the horses to count 50 per cent., brougham 25 per cent., harness 15 per cent., and liveries 10 per cent.; the horses to have good manners, stand quietly, and back well.—First prize, $150, won by Joseph E. Widener's Gabrael, br. g., 15.3¼ hands, 7 years, driven by Nicholas; second prize, $75, won by Albert C. Bostwick's Lord Chesterfield, b. g., 15.3 hands, driven by Pollard; third prize, $35, won by W. L. Elkins's Sunburst, b. g., 15.3½ hands, 5 years, driven by Riddell; highly commended, Charles P. Bates's High Tide, b. g., 15.3 hands, 9 years, driven by Walsh.

CLASS 71.—For saddle horses, over 14.1 hands and not exceeding 15 hands, up to carrying 160 pounds.—First prize, $100, won by Miss G. B. Whitcomb's Hi Hi, b. g., 14.3 hands, 8 years; second prize, $50, won by Miss L. C. Peters's Lady Euphrosyne, blk. m., 14.3¾ hands, 7 years, ridden by Archibald Peters; third prize, $25, won by William A. McGibbon's Mafeking, ch. g., 14.3 hands, 6 years, ridden by the owner; highly commended, C. E. Myrick's Blanche, ch. m., 14.3¾ hands, 6 years, ridden by P. P. Berry.

CLASS 58.—For park teams, (four-in-hands,) to be shown before drags; owners or members of any coaching club to drive; horses to count 50 per cent.; drags 25 per cent.; harness, 15 per cent., and liveries 10 per cent.; should have quality, action, and good manners, and not be under 15 hands.—First prize, $250, won by E. D. Jordan's Walsingham Western Star, Gentleman John, and Duke of Connaught, driven by Richard F. Carman, Jr.; second prize, $125, won by Thomas W. and Arnold Lawson's Glorious Gladys, Glorious Maid, Glorious Douglass, and Glorious Youth, driven by Frank D. Beard; third prize, $60, won by Charles F. Bates's High Tide, The Only Way, Coxey, and Brown Donna, driven by the owner; highly commended, George F. Gilman's Postilion, Phoenix, Pompey, and Polynice, driven by Mr. McCreery.

CLASS 93.—For thoroughbred, qualified hunters, registered in the stud book for thoroughbreds. Conformation and quality to count 50 per cent.; performances over fences, 50 per cent.—First prize, $200, won by Miss Marion Holloway's Ben Bolt, b. g. 15.3 hands, 6 years, by Ben Hunyar-Drift by Spendthrift, ridden by J. Holloway; second prize, $100, won by J. W. and H. V. Colt, Jr.'s, Chasseur, ch. g., 16.1 hands 4 years, by Hopeful-Parker Maid, ridden by J. Flynn; third prize, $50, won by George Pepper's Sardonyx, ch. g., 16 hands, 4 years, ridden by H. Wilson; highly commended, J. W. & H. V. Colt, Jr.'s, Ameera, ch. m., 15.3 hands, 4 years, ridden by J. Flynn.

CLASS 68.—For saddle horses over 15.2 hands, three years old or over, up to carrying 160 pounds.—First prize, $150, won by W. A. McGibbon's Ladysmith, ch. m., 15.2½ hands, 5 years, ridden by the owner; second prize, $75, won by Miss Marion Holloway's Consolation, blk. g., 15.2½ hands, 6 years, ridden by Sidney Holloway; third prize, $35, won by R. D. Evans's Raven, blk. g., 15.2½ hands, aged, ridden by the owner; highly commended, William A. Jamison's Lady Margaret, ch. m., 16 hands, 4 years, ridden by the owner.

CLASS 55.—For harness tandems, the horses to be over 15.2 hands.—First prize, $200, won by Eben D. Jordan's Walsingham, b. g., 15.3½ hands, 9 years, and Western Star, b. g., 15.3½ hands, 9 years, driven by H. C. Carman, Jr.; second prize, $100, won by J. Grant Lyman's The Demon, b. g., 15.3½ hands, 6 years, and Lothario, b. g., 15.3½ hands, 6 years, driven by "Jack" Donnelly; third prize, $50, won by Charles F. Bates's Hill, b. g., 15.3 hands, 8 years, and Willie Napoleon, b. g., 15.2½ hands, 8 years, driven by Mr. Pratt; highly commended, Thomas W. Lawson's Glorious Roderick, b. g., 15.3 hands, 7 years, and Glorious Laird, b. g., 15.2½ hands, 7 years, driven by Mr. Kelly.

CLASS 90.—For the best performance of hunters or jumpers, over 6 fences; two at 5 feet, two at 5½ feet, and two at 6 feet, to carry a minimum weight of 140 pounds.—First prize, $200, won by George Pepper's Pearl, br. m., 16 hands, 5 years, ridden by H. Wilson; second prize, $100, won by Mrs. F. D. Beard's Perfection, br. m., 16 hands, 9 years, ridden by H. Wilson; third prize, $50, won by Mrs. N. K. Hayes's Chappie, rn. g., 15 hands, 9 years, ridden by Sidney Holloway; highly commended, C. E. Myrick's Blanche, ch. m., 14.3¾ hands, 6 years, ridden by P. P. Berry.

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

GETTING RID OF BRYAN.

We do not suppose that the advice Mr. BRYAN is receiving as to his duty to relieve his party of the burden of his discredited ambition produces much effect on his mind. His conviction that he is the natural and by far the strongest candidate for the Presidency next year cannot be dissipated by argument or evidence, because it was not constructed on evidence and was not sustained by reason. It is the fruit of his intense desire for advancement, and anything that disappointed that desire would appear to him absurd unless it came in a form that was irresistible. So long as he can gather grapes that are to him edible and even agreeable from the thorns of the late election returns he will not abandon the pursuit of his darling aspiration.

Yet nothing can be plainer than that his party is bound to encounter a more crushing defeat with him as its leader than it did when it followed him to disaster three years ago. The voters who refused to sustain him when the condition of trade and industry was such that almost any change seemed to the sufferers likely to be for the better clearly will not support him now when the conditions are such that all change must be regarded as dangerous. The deluded men who imagined that a "cheap" dollar would be a good thing to pay their debts with are now selling corn or other things, and they do not think any dollar too good for them. The laboring men—that is, those who work for wages—have the same views to a very great extent. The only votes Mr. BRYAN can count on are those that will be cast for the regular party ticket, no matter who is on it. A good many of those have died in the last three years, and we know of no source from which they have been replaced. Every element of strength possessed by BRYAN in 1896 has dwindled, and there are no new ones.

Probably Mr. BRYAN thinks that he is not called on to get out of the way until there is a definite and substantial opposition to him in his own party. It is not impossible that he may be furnished with as much of this as he desires. It is announced that the two Senators from Virginia, Messrs. DANIEL and MARTIN, have begun the organization of such opposition. They may make it formidable enough to leave Mr. BRYAN the candidate of a faction only. They are men of influence and ability, and they may be found to represent a feeling in the South that cannot be disregarded. Certainly the South has more to lose by clinging to BRYAN and more to gain by unloading him than any other section of the country. It is in some respects the most progressive section, and its fortunes are closely connected with the rational administration of the Federal Government. It suffers especially at the present time from being identified with the dangerous ideas for which BRYAN stands. If it can sever its connection with this peril in our politics and prove its capacity for the development of a sensible and trustworthy National opposition to the Republican Party, it will advance its standing greatly. Its future largely rests on that.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN IN KOREA.

The announcement that Japan has refused the request of Russia for "a foothold" on the sea front of Massampo Harbor, in Korea, may not have the significance which is attached to it in the dispatches. But it is in itself probable enough, and it is as easy to underrate as to overrate its importance.

Undoubtedly the control of Korea was the cause of as well as the pretext for the war between China and Japan. And the occasion of that war was due to a wise prevision, on the part of the Japanese statesmen, that the real issue was not between helpless and lethargic China but between alert and expansive Russia and Japan. If Korea had remained under Chinese suzerainty, individual Chinese traders would have thriven there, but no obstacle would have been interposed to the political acquisition of Korea by a more enterprising power. That is to say, Korea was bound to become either Japanese or Russian. To the statesmen of Japan it seemed so important for their national defense and preservation that it should not become Russian that they went to war to prevent it. And in the course of that war they showed themselves a nation of such warlike qualities, on land and sea, that they have had thenceforward to be reckoned with as a fighting power.

The control of Korea is really the only trophy of their victory that remains to them. They meant and tried to make it a victory for civilization and commerce, for the terms they imposed upon beaten China involved the entrance of all nations upon the field of their conquests upon equal terms with themselves. But their efforts, which they no doubt supposed would conciliate to them the sympathy of all civilized nations, were defeated by the machinations of Russia, which dragged after her France, because France could not help herself, and Germany, under the influence of a passing attack of Anglophobia which Germany has since outgrown. The Japanese treaty was really the first proclamation of "the open door" in the Far East. If Great Britain had acclaimed it and supported it Great Britain would have saved herself a great deal of trouble. As for ourselves it was not until long afterward, not until after the battle of Manila Bay, that it seems to have occurred to any American statesman that our National interest in the matter was immediate and direct, and might come to be of great importance. In any case it would have been our business to await the action of Great Britain, which had the largest immediate stake, and which yet made no sign.

When Russia, France, and Germany interfered to prevent the opening of "a fair field and no favor" in China they showed a belief that in such a field they could not compete. This belief was doubtless well founded, except in the case of Germany, which no longer entertains it. The policy of the partition of China followed logically the interference to prevent the enforcement of the Japanese terms of peace.

In the meanwhile Russia has secured her "outlet," has possessed herself of a harbor and of a railroad terminus on the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, and of the control of Manchuria She has not gained possession of these things for the benefit of mankind at large, but of Russia in particular. And she has already made a confession that her interest is in the direction of exclusive privileges and not of a free industrial competition which she cannot stand. Her attempt to "gain a foothold" on the shore of Korea is obviously enough an "entering wedge" to do with Korea what she has succeeded in doing with Manchuria.

It is entirely possible that the preoccupation of Great Britain in South Africa has emboldened Russia to raise this awkward question at this particular time. But there is a notable difference between this occasion and that on which she induced France and Germany to join her in bullying Japan out of the fruits of Japanese victory. Nay, there are two notable differences. One is that Germany is not proud of her share in that performance and not likely to repeat it. The other is that the citizens of the United States have become aware of the potential greatness of their interests in the Far East and that they have demonstrated their ability to protect those interests. The Spanish war has shown that we are to be reckoned with in the affairs of the Pacific, just as the Chinese war showed that Japan was to be reckoned with. At that time Great Britain and Japan were alone in desiring, to say nothing of demanding, "the open door" in the Pacific. Now the United States are with them, and Germany, to say the least, is not against them.

It is fully to be expected that, in any complications which may arise in the Far East, our Government will give voice to what the American people have come unanimously to recognize as their National interest in the solution of the Far Eastern question.

AGUINALDO A FUGITIVE.

Even if AGUINALDO be not captured, it is plain that his insurrection is crushed. The region about Tarlac, Bayambang, and on the Gulf of Singayen, where he made his last stand, is completely invested and for the most part occupied by our forces. Gen. YOUNG, pressing northward in advance of Gen. LAWTON on the extreme east, has crossed the valley of the Aquo and has probably effected a junction with WHEATON, who drove the insurgents out of San Jacinto on Sunday; while Gen. MACARTHUR, finding the railroad from Capas to Tarlac undestroyed, will be able to bring his troops at once to the field of operations, and LAWTON cuts off all hope of escape to the southeast.

A glance at the map shows that the net is spread completely around the position where the insurgents established themselves and which they occupied last week. The process of drawing the net is going on. Will it be a "water haul," as the fishermen say? That depends on whether AGUINALDO'S remnant of an army was nimble enough to flee up the valley of the Aquo and eastward past Tayug, their supply base, before YOUNG with the Third Cavalry captured that post and closed the valley. If the main body did escape, it certainly had no time to lose, for YOUNG'S men came upon scattered groups of the enemy on the road from San José to Tayug, and several insurgent officers in charge of sixty-nine Spanish and two American prisoners were captured at Tayug, together with a large quantity of stores which there was evidently no time to transport. Moreover, at Carrangcian, a few miles south of Tayug, HAYES, with the Fourth Cavalry, captured 400 natives transporting AGUINALDO'S effects over the mountains, and the private secretary of the insurgent chief was among the prisoners.

All this is evidence of precipitate flight. The question is, How many got away? Be the number great or small, it is probable that AGUINALDO was one of those who did get away. Gen. OTIS believes that he has crossed the mountains to Bayambang, in the valley of the Cayagan River. If any considerable part of his army remained behind, it will surely be caught in the net. Its capture or dispersal will end the insurrection, except that for some time we shall be annoyed by wandering bands of brigands, the fragments of the forces that have occupied the attention of our troops for nearly a year.

If, when MACARTHUR, LAWTON, and WHEATON have swept the territory invested by them, they find within it neither AGUINALDO nor his army, there will be not a moment wasted in councils of war or in waiting for orders. The next move is evident, and has doubtless been thoroughly planned. AGUINALDO has not established his mountain capital at Bayambang with any intent to remain there and govern his "republic." He knows that henceforth he will have no time for governing. He is hunted, and his whole business is to get away from the hunters.

The Cayagan is easily navigable throughout its entire length for a Filipino in a hurry, traveling light. At its mouth lies Aparri, a town important to the insurgents, from which AGUINALDO undoubtedly hopes to find sea transportation to some near country safer than his own. But our patrol boats have already been sent to Aparri. The Charleston was one of the fleet on that mission when she was wrecked. With his pursuers following him down the river, and a few American cruisers and gunboats waiting for him in the harbor at Aparri, AGUINALDO must either surrender himself or take to the woods. Unfortunately, he is not a safe man to leave at large. If we succeed in capturing the Mauser rifles and the ammunition of the insurgents, they will not be able to do us much further harm, for, holding Dagupan and Aparri, we can intercept fresh supplies. But AGUINALDO is a dangerous plotter and mischief-maker. He will continue to make us trouble until he is put under effective restraint. Yet he will be an inconvenient captive. Every consideration of prudence and humanity demands that, if we take him prisoner, we detain him until, through better acquaintance with us and our purposes, and the beginnings of an education in civil government, the natives shall have been put beyond the reach of his rebellious enticements. Yet BRYAN and all the Aguinaldists in Massachusetts and elsewhere would howl from the rising of the sun to its going down that President MCKINLEY was a tyrant and bloody-minded monster if, after capturing the wily and troublesome chief, he did not accord him all the honors of war and at once set him free with funds to buy more Mausers and a license to resume and carry on the business of insurrection.

Now that we have taken the measure of anti-imperialism and know its strength, however, it is less necessary to heed its unreasonable protests. If we have the very good fortune to make a prisoner of AGUINALDO, we presume the President and the Secretary of War will be found willing to take any political risks incident to his detention rather than incur the graver risks involved in his release.

At any rate, the insurrection is substantially at an end. We shall now be able to set about the work of civil reconstruction.

THE CASE OF YOUNG PRICE.

The officers of the Mutual Life Insurance Company are confronted by a curious problem, of some responsibility, in dealing with the case of WARWICK JAMES PRICE, who has admitted his theft from the company of several thousand dollars' worth of revenue stamps.

The facts we understand to be as follows: Young PRICE, the son of ex-Gov. RODMAN N. PRICE of New Jersey, is exceptionally intelligent, and in youth had the best of home training and of associations. After having been graduated from Yale he became a tutor and attracted the attention of a gentleman occupying a high position in the Mutual Life Insurance Company, who obtained for him a position with the company at a much higher salary than he could earn as a tutor. He became to some extent a favorite in the company and made rapid progress.

The adoption of the internal revenue form of taxation by the Government necessitated the creation of a special department in the company. A system for handling the large number of stamps required by the company, accompanied by the usual checks upon possible dishonesty, such as requiring at least three signatures upon all requisitions, was adopted, and young PRICE was placed in charge of the department, under the general supervision of an officer of the company. In this capacity the young man had the usual authority of a department chief. For a few months the system that had been devised was observed. Then PRICE abolished it, with the false announcement to his subordinates that he did so by direction of his superior officer, who considered it no longer necessary. Under the new arrangement a large number of stamps were placed in the custody of one of his subordinates. After this procedure had maintained for some time PRICE had duplicate keys for the receptacle containing the stamps made for his own use, in order, as he said, to facilitate the work of the office. He then made arrangements with an outside person to dispose of the revenue stamps, which he forthwith began to steal in small but increasing quantities until, after several thousand dollars' worth had thus been abstracted, he was detected.

None of the circumstances which are usually pleaded in extenuation of similar crimes seem to exist in his case. He was not in distress for money, because his income was ample to supply his needs. He had not even speculated in Wall Street. His sole object in betraying his trust, as he himself has acknowledged, was to enable him to maintain a more luxurious, if not extravagant, mode of living. He became a thief in a most deliberate manner, for an equally deliberate and inexcusable purpose. It is quite possible that in the execution of his crime he reasoned to himself that in the event of detection he would escape punishment through favoritism and the powerful influences that would certainly be brought to bear by his relatives and family associates. His confidence, if such he had, that such influences would be brought to bear promptly and powerfully has been borne out to such an extent that even a Cabinet Minister is said to have left his post of duty in Washington to come to New York and intercede in his behalf.

All intelligent men know what the exertion of such influences means to those who are charged with the management of the affairs of a great corporation. It is easier for them, without direct connivance, to accept the stolen money, which would undoubtedly be refunded by the rich young man's friends, than to create enmities in high official quarters by demanding that the law should take its course and punishment be meted out to the offender.

Certainly the officials of the Mutual Life Insurance Company would inflict a grievous wrong upon the community and be guilty of a grave dereliction of duty if by any possibility they should yield to these influences. Such action would put a premium upon crime; it would encourage every one of the hundreds of young men in their own employ, and the thousands of young men in the employ of similar corporations, to believe that if, at the necessary time, they could bring to bear the requisite influences, they could steal with impunity.

It is a sad case and a hard one, because it will inflict serious and lifelong misery upon at least one innocent person, but the fact should not be overlooked that at the time when this young man married an innocent girl, and on this account now appeals to the mercy of the company and the public, he knew that he had deliberately planned and executed systematized robbery. The responsibility, therefore, to her whose life he has probably wrecked is his and his alone. The responsibility of President MCCURDY and his associates is to the public and to the thousands of young men in the community whose course in life is always influenced and often determined by an example. We have no reason to doubt that the responsibility will be met as it should be.

TRYING TO STEAL A STATE.

The moral that the only way to beat a political boss is to beat him at the polls is becoming familiar to all citizens of boss-ridden communities. It may seem a hard saying to men attached to their party who loathe its machine. But they have only themselves to thank for being shut up to such a choice. If they had done their full duty as citizens, the choice would not have been forced upon them.

It has been forced upon the citizens of Kentucky, and they have met it like men in turning over to the Republicans a State of which the Democracy, under normal conditions, is not questioned or questionable. But they have found that it is not enough to beat their boss in the election. They must look out that he does not beat them in the count.

There has never been a more impudent attempt than that in which GOEBEL is now engaged to steal the vote of a State. Nobody can really have any doubt that Kentucky has voted to be rid of him. The only question is whether, under cover of laws which he has procured to be passed for the purpose of defeating the will of the people, should it be adverse to him, he can succeed in falsifying the returns. Kentucky does not seem to be a good sort of Commonwealth for the trial of experiments of that sort. No wonder it should have been more than suggested that the people should contest fraud with force. That would not suit GOEBEL at all, for though it seems he has a homicidal "record," his methods are by no means those of homicide.

It is by no means to be regretted that there should be some fear operative upon a man who has no fear of opinion or of the law. But Senator LINDSAY of Kentucky very pertinently suggests that it is not necessary to appeal to GOEBEL'S fear of physical force or to disgrace the Commonwealth by mob violence, even in the best of causes. It is the business under the law, the Senator points out, of the actual Governor to satisfy himself that his successor has been duly and legally elected before surrendering the office to him. Nobody doubts the loyalty or the courage of the present Governor, and it seems clear that GOEBEL will not get the office, in spite of the operations of his returning boards, if he waits until Gov. BRADLEY sanctions their operations. Inasmuch as the Governor has command of the militia, GOEBEL would have to raise an open rebellion in order to dispute the Governor's decision, and to this length it is unlikely that even the impudence of GOEBEL would go.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—That journalistic admonition is not the vain thing some people would like to believe is shown plainly enough by the promptness with which the President of the Park Board has mitigated his hostility to the automobile. Only the other day he professed a stern, unalterable determination to stand by that possibly noble but certainly imbecile beast, the horse, for a period as near to endless as circumstances would permit, and to show his loving sympathy with said silly beast's prejudice against the novel and the mysterious by excluding from the Park all vehicles not dependent for motion on equine or human exertion. Already Mr. CLAUSEN has abandoned this attitude, and he is obviously preparing to make a voluntary and sufficiently graceful retreat from a position which, though not permanently tenable, could still have been long defended by a warrior of more obstinacy than wisdom. It needed, however, only a little grave argument and a little well acidulated ridicule to dissolve the adamant of the President's resolution. Recognizing betimes the inevitability of the inevitable, he has become the docile pupil of the men whose invasion of the Park he so vehemently resented, and already has granted the first of what will soon be innumerable consents. For, upon investigating personally the effect of automobiles on horses, Mr. CLAUSEN found to his surprise that it was by no means terrible. In only a few cases did the animals demonstrate more than a natural interest in the machine which he had assumed would throw them into an agony of alarm or indignation, and in none was the fear displayed at all comparable with that often excited in the equine mind by a wind-blown—no allusion to any of our neighbors—newspaper. This episode in municipal history teaches several things, among them that truth is mighty and will prevail, occasionally, over even the official inclination to make delegated power felt by as many of the delegators as possible.

—There is more significance than appears at first sight in two items of current news. American surveyors have discovered that the coast line of Puerto Rico has never been charted with anything even remotely approaching to accuracy; and an American cruiser, moving through waters only a few miles from the capital of what were till the other day Spain's East Indian possessions, has broken her unfortunate hull to pieces on a reef which the late owners of the Philippines never took the trouble to chart at all. These facts throw much light on the colonial system of Spain. In the West Indies since the end of the fifteenth century, and in the East Indies since the beginning of the sixteenth, this nation of bold explorers and bolder exploiters has never done any map making worthy of the name, and to-day the seas where her control has been most nearly constant and complete are still full of dangers that each navigator must discover for himself. This was due partly to lack of scientific knowledge, partly to a desire to keep commercial rivals at a distance. It is safe to say that ten years of American occupation will do more to make the Philippines and the waters around them known to the world than has been accomplished in the four centuries—almost—that Spain has held the islands. As for Puerto Rico, twelve months ought to see some wonderful changes in the queer parallelogram that has so long found a place in the geographies.

—Some decidedly unpleasant revelations with regard to arctic exploration as at present conducted have been made in the course of the trial at London of a suit brought by ALFRED HARMSWORTH against the leader of the Harmsworth-Jackson expedition to Franz Josef Land. It seems that there was an agreement between the backer of the expedition and Mr. JACKSON, which provided among other things that all articles purchased for the ship, except the personal outfit of the officers, were to become the property of Mr. HARMSWORTH, while all articles of scientific interest brought back were to be divided equally between JACKSON and HARMSWORTH. It was over the division that the trouble arose, each charging the other with an appropriation of the lion's share. In the course of the trial there was read a letter from Mr. JACKSON to Mr. HARMSWORTH, in which the former wrote: "It is with regret that I find it my duty on behalf of my companions in Franz Josef Land and myself to point out to you the disgraceful manner in which the expedition has been neglected, the safety endangered, and the most rudimentary and necessary means for carrying on an expedition successfully withheld by those responsible in England." The following from the same letter is of especial interest: "Instead of recalling the expedition, in so many words, you proposed to leave at least two of us upon Franz Josef Land, to return to Europe in canoes as best we could. Coupled with the refusal to again send out the ship by the Honorable Secretary of the expedition, I and two men who remained with me are advised to disappear for a couple of years or so, with the object of awakening public interest in the expedition; and this plan, he assures me, would meet with your approval." Mr. HARMSWORTH'S counsel admitted that such a suggestion was made, but "only in joke," he said, "so as to set people to asking, 'Where is JACKSON?'" It was a rather poor joke for a great patron of science, and savors altogether too much of the dime museum.

—No echo of the ungracious opposition appearing here and there in this country to the sending of an American hospital ship to South Africa seems to have reached England. There the plan is treated as a most welcome proof of our sympathy and good will, and all the London papers are talking about it in the most enthusiastic terms. The Daily Mail, for instance, says: "Once before of recent times did an American ship of the name of Maine play a memorable part in history. But the watchword, 'Remember the Maine!' will have a very different meaning on this side of the Atlantic in years to come. England will remember the Maine, and her gratitude will be lasting for the quiet and unostentatious way in which ladies of American birth have given their time, their money, and their services in the cause of her sick and wounded. But in addition to these there are ladies whose relationship with England rests solely on a common Anglo-Saxon stock and once again is the truth brought home to us that among nations as among individuals blood is thicker than water." Except for the vague intimation that our cry of "Remember the Maine!" was less admirable than England's duplication of it, this is pleasant reading. No real American ever regretted or apologized for the first use of those words. It was as eminently proper to keep the cruiser in mind as it will be to recall the hospital ship.

MINISTERS AND LAYMEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Buckley in his debate yesterday voiced a spirit which has been working for a number of years among certain of those who are called leaders in the Methodist ministry, and who have given color and form to Methodist legislation. If Dr. Buckley and his assistants who distrust the laymen of the church will look about just here they may find some explanation for the decaying interest of laymen in church matters. Fifty years ago the Methodist minister's duties consisted in serving the church by exercising himself in its religious interests. He was fully in charge of the pulpit and all religious services; was Chairman of the leaders' and stewards' meeting, which was his cabinet, with whom he was supposed to counsel on all matters relating to the spiritual interest of the church; had no other control; was not then connected with or a member of the Board of Trustees. Now Trustees are elected by quarterly conference only when nominated by the minister or Presiding Elder.

From time to time legislation changed the relation. Now the minister is Chairman of all the various committees by virtue of his office. The committees report to the official board, of which he, the minister, is also Chairman, or to the quarterly conference, of which the Presiding Elder or the minister in his absence is also Chairman.

The result is that no committee can be called except by the minister. It occurs in some instances that the minister does not feel disposed to call certain committees, although desired by members of some. The writer, an old member of the Methodist Church, as were his father and mother, has at heart the interest of the Church. With a somewhat extended knowledge of the Methodist Episcopal Church in many of the cities of the country, I regret to find a lack of old-time Methodist spirit and denominational attachment. Many sons of well-known Methodist fathers and among them sons of Methodist ministers, are to-day in other denominations, when it would be quite as convenient for them to remain in the Church of their fathers. They give what seems to them good reasons; others have become lukewarm and fallen out altogether. The writer after considerable thought, in view of our decaying interest among laymen and our inability to retain in the Church many, very many of our promising young men, would ask the ministers not to discredit the laymen, open the door and let them in.

If you so decide, it might be in order to have special sessions with closed doors, when Dr. Buckley could make mad those he wished to destroy and examine privately all whom he suspected to be without consciences. In such cases, however, the Doctor ought to give a certificate of the exact condition of the conscience of his subject if he found he had such a thing.

LAYMAN.

New York, Nov. 14, 1899.

HARD TO STOP TIPPING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the caption of "The Tipping Habit" a correspondent in to-day's issue writes: "However strongly intrenched, I believe, at least in this part of the world, there is enough manhood left to boldly face and uproot this vilest of imported vices."

It would be quite as easy, in my judgment, to abolish the evil in the manner he describes as it would be to bale out the ocean with buckets. If saloon keepers could be prevailed upon not to sell intoxicating liquors there would be no drunkenness! Is it not true that the tipping habit is the direct outgrowth of industrial conditions, in which opportunities for employment at good wages are so scarce that large numbers are forced by circumstances to take positions in which they are obliged to depend for their livelihood upon gratuities? These "slavish waiters and porters" know full well that in the labor market are plenty of men only too eager to fill any vacancies that may occur in the ranks, even at the miserably small wages offered, which are insufficient to support one man, to say nothing of a family; so they must keep their positions and continue to accept "tips" or join the ranks of the unemployed. They are not to blame, for who of us, if placed in a similar position, would not do likewise?

No matter how good one's intentions may be, or how much self-respect he may have in the beginning, the average man generally yields to the influence of his environment. Nor is it altogether true that "tips" are given from fear of being thought mean, but, on the contrary, from a realization of the true conditions; and it seems to me, that this evil is but one of many phases of the vexed labor question, in which the man out of work is the principal factor.

I am not posing as an apologist of the tipping habit. Far from it; for, as a traveling man, I come in daily contact with all its unpleasant aspects on the road, where it is almost impossible to turn around without "tipping" somebody for the privilege. The practical question for the traveling man to decide is, Can he afford to make a martyr of himself by refusing to "tip," thereby subjecting himself to all sorts of impertinences and inconveniences?

E. B. SWINNEY.

New York, Nov. 12, 1899.

DOESN'T LIKE A "MIFF."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Sunday last a certain party wrote a vehement protest against the tipping habit existing in public resorts, naming it the "vilest of imported vices."

Permit me, as a reader of your paper, to express my opinion on the subject. If the writer be a European, as claimed, and not hailing from a very remote quarter of Europe, he will certainly acknowledge that the tipping habit is no more an imported affair than is Uncle Sam, but that it originates from open-hearted, generous, intelligent, and noble-minded people, who thereby acknowledge their gratitude for extra services, attention, and politeness of the humbler party, whether he be a waiter, porter, hallman, or messenger. This practice has been in existence for centuries, notably, of course, among the most civilized people in every part of the globe.

The writer further treats this subject in very bitter terms, denouncing it as degrading to both giver and taker of tips, and invoking the public for assistance to abolish the same. While such a step may suit to perfection some stingy persons, it will never enter into the habit of the more noble-minded and characteristic element to join the army of what are termed in French "miffs" to honestly deprive the waiter, porter, or hallman of his well-earned tip, which, in every instance, constitutes his livelihood.

The writer further calls it blackmail, bribery, and what else, avowing to hardly ever having submitted to this vile imposition. If the writer was to have the misfortune to come down to the position of tip-taker, he would no doubt change his mind. Or would he greet all "stiffs" with a smile? We have seen many protests against the tipping habit before, but, fortunately, they always emanate from chronic "miffs," and have never been of any consequence in agitating feeling of the better element of the public against it. "Pay as you go, and you will fare well," is an old but true proverb.

DAVID WELTSCH.

New York, Nov. 12, 1899.

WANTS DOUBLE SIGNS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the past few months numerous articles have appeared in your paper regarding the way the names of the streets are now placed on the city lamp-posts. Certainly the present way is most annoying to the average stranger, and even a resident of the city is not infrequently obliged to step into the street to learn the name of the cross street.

All this trouble could readily be obviated by placing the signs as they were formerly, and, in addition to the name of the street upon which the sign faces, the name of the cross street could also appear on the front and underneath, as, for instance:

Broadway.
Prince St.

The name above indicating the street one is upon, while the lower name denotes the street being crossed. To make this change would not cost the city much, while it would simplify one's getting about materially.

New York, Nov. 13, 1899. C. C. C.

NUGGETS.

A Chance to Escape.

"It keeps me poor paying taxes."

"Well, why don't you shove off some of your houses and lots on these returned Manila heroes?"—Detroit Free Press.

Diverted.

"Henry, you said you'd take me to the opera."

"I know I did, Amelia; but I decided I'd rather have a Winter overcoat."—Chicago Record.

Deceitful Woman.

"Women is deceivin'," said the man.

"What's the matter with you?" asked the friend.

"I was thinkin' of the number of times my wife has told me she never would speak to me again."—Indianapolis Journal.

Bitter Reflection.

"If there is anything I despise," said one diplomat, "it's a practical joke."

"I feel the same away about it," answered the other, as he laid down his newspaper, "and I know what I'm talking about. I was a delegate to the peace conference at The Hague."—Washington Star.

RESIGNATION.

From The Washington Star.

Feed the turkey, Hannah. I have nothin' more to say
About the way things happened to my side on 'lection day.
Give him corn and taters an' most anything he'll eat,
An' let him strut an' gobble in security complete.
Ain't no use o' trying to explain how much I'm vexed.
'Lection day is over an' Thanksgivin' Day is next.
I thought that we'd come marchin' in like heroes from the fray—
But feed the turkey, Hannah. I have nothin' more to say.

Feed the turkey, Hannah. Give him victuals by the peck.
I will have a fellow-feelin' when he gets it in the neck.
Forgetful of the past, I'll satisfy my inner man
An' drown my keers in gravy as it trickles from the pan.
We'll never tell the children how their father feels this blow,
We'll laugh an' tell 'em all the funny stories that we know.
It was sinful fur them fellers to upset our plans that way—
But feed the turkey, Hannah. I have nothin' more to say.

FRENCH DEPUTIES IN A ROW.

Opposition Assails the Recent Attitude of the Marquis of Galliffet Toward the Army.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—There was a large and animated attendance at the opening of the Chamber of Deputies to-day. The President, M. Deschanel, read numerous requests from members for permission to interpellate the Government. The Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, asked that all interpellations respecting the Government's general policy be discussed together. This idea was accepted, and M. Denys Cochin, Rightist, opened the debate by reproaching the Government for opening the doors of power to the Socialists by giving M. Millerand (the Minister of Commerce) a portfolio.

M. Grandmaison, another Rightist member, blamed Gen. the Marquis de Galliffet, the Minister of War, for not defending the army and for his measures against the Generals.

M. Zevaes, a Socialist Deputy, urged the Government to repress the machinations of the Military and Clerical parties, and demanded the separation of Church and State.

M. Lasies, anti-Semite, condemned the measures taken against various officers, adding that the latter had good reason to say it was shameful. Amid Government protests, M. Deschanel called M. Lasier to order, but the latter persisted, declaring that, with such a Government, disobedience was a duty, which called forth renewed protests.

The Chamber then adopted a motion censuring M. Lasies, and Gen. de Galliffet ascended the tribune and protested most vehemently at the remarks M. Lasies had made concerning the army, saying the Deputy had no right to speak as he had done. The Minister's statement caused loud applause from the Left.

Continuing, the General said he regretted none of his declarations or acts, and then, amid constant Rightist and anti-Semitic interruptions, he proceeded to justify the measures which he said he had been compelled to take regarding certain officers. He asserted that Gen Roget talked too much, while Gen. Negrier, he added, had declared in the presence of his officers, that the Government had permitted attacks on the army, but that when the army had enough of them there were men ready to take up its defense. Here the Rightists shouted "Vive Negrier."

Gen. de Galliffet, continuing, said he did his duty in punishing Gen. Negrier, at which the Rightists and anti-Semites noisily protested.

M. Paul de Cassagnac, Rightist, who followed, said the pardon of Dreyfus was a slap in the face for the army, and reproached the Government for not defending the army, which, he claimed, had been so calumniated and insulted.

M. Viviani said, in behalf of the Socialists, that they were ready to uphold the Government, whose projects they accepted as a minimum.

The House then adjourned until Thursday.

ITALIAN PARLIAMENT OPENED.

King Humbert Expresses Confidence in the Wisdom of the Representatives of the People.

ROME, Nov. 14.—Parliament was opened this morning by King Humbert in the hall of the Senate, Palazzo Madama. His Majesty was accompanied by the Queen and all the royal family (except the Duke of Abruzzi,) the Cabinet members, and the principal Court officials and dignitaries. In the speech from the throne, his Majesty expressed the hope that the Deputies would actively resume their labors and dispose of the measures not dealt with last session. Above all, he added, it was necessary that the budget be speedily discussed.

The King also announced the projected bills, including measures for the mitigation of the taxation laws, and dwelt upon the notable economic improvements in the kingdom.

He then alluded to Italy's participation in The Hague Peace Conference, and, after enlarging on the responsibility of Parliament to secure to the country progress and the development of its economic resources, continued:

"The forthcoming celebration of the holy year will be a signal event for the Catholic world and our epoch, and will afford us an opportunity of showing once more how entirely we respect and cause to be respected the obligations we assumed when, in achieving Italian unity, we made good the title of Rome to be the capital of the kingdom of the Italian people. I am watching you, gentlemen, and I await your labors with confidence. May they be as fruitful as the events require. The innate satisfaction arising from the accomplishment of your duty will be your most cherished reward for the good you will have done the country by strengthening the confidence of the people in the national institutions. The dearest wish I can form to-day as your King and as an Italian is that you will so act. I am convinced that I will have the satisfaction of seeing my desire realized. Everything leads to the hope that the notable economic revival in Italy will continue, and that by sedulous work, by the utilization of all our productive energies, and by the intelligent and assured protection of our agriculture and industries we will be able to lay solid and durable foundations for the reforms of which so much has been said, but which have never been realized."

Parliament was opened in the Senate on account of the unsanitary condition of the Chamber.

The royal party were acclaimed by the people as they proceeded through the troop-lined streets to the Senate, and were heartily cheered on their entrance into the hall. The same scenes were witnessed when their Majesties returned to the Quirinal.

INAUGURATION OF JIMENES.

He Will Assume Presidency of Santo Domingo To-day, Two Weeks Sooner than Was Announced.

SANTO DOMINGO CITY, Nov. 4.—The new Government of President Jimenes and Vice President Vasquez will be inaugurated Wednesday, Nov. 15. It had previously been announced that the inauguration would take place Dec. 1, but it is officially stated here that the date has been changed.

No explanation is given for the change, but it appears that the people of Santo Domingo were impatient to get away from the provisional situation, which had lasted since the assassination of President Heureaux, though they had found the Government of the Provisional President, Senor Vasquez, as good as could be expected under the circumstances. It did not want, and it had not the power to work at a legal and steady settlement of the various questions, especially the financial one, immediately affecting the welfare of the country.

With commendable wisdom and political common sense, the voters of Santo Domingo had united on their Presidential ticket the two factions of the Liberal party, Señor Jimenes as the representative of the more moderate wing, and Señor Vasquez as representing the more advanced faction. Vasquez himself, who, with Caceres, had violently freed the republic from the alleged tyrannical yoke of Heureaux, upon being proclaimed Provisional President, issued a manifesto in which he strongly advised his countrymen not to forget the long services of Jimenes, who was about to return home after many years of exile.

The people expected that their new Government would immediately assume the administration of the country, and that the plans of Señor Jimenes, well known as a financier, to stop the evils of the paper money policy, would be promptly put into operation.

Dinner for Lipton at London.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Sir Thomas Lipton was given a dinner of welcome at the Carlton Hotel this evening. Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador; Mrs. Choate, the Earl and Countess of Clanwilliam, Lord and Lady Tweedmouth, Lord Russell of Killowen, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Russell, Herbert Gladstone, Lord and Lady Charles Beresford, and the Earl of Cork were among the distinguished company present.

Visiting British Yacht Gets Home.

PORTSMOUTH, England, Nov. 14.—The steam yacht White Ladye, owned by J. Lawson Johnstone, has arrived here from New York, where her party had been observing the America's Cup races.

LOSS OF THE CHARLESTON

The Cruiser Struck on an Uncharted Coral Reef.

MAY PROVE A TOTAL LOSS

Crew Compelled to Put Off Soon After Vessel Grounded—Court of Inquiry Will Be Called.

MANILA, Nov. 14.—Further details regarding the grounding of the United States cruiser Charleston show that she struck and uncharted coral reef ten miles east of Kaniguan Island. Her stern was almost submerged and the bow almost out of water. A heavy sea was on, and the cruiser began rolling violently. The watertight doors were quickly closed, but were stove in under the engine compartment, the largest of the ship.

The Charleston lies practically in the open sea, and there is no hope of saving her or her valuable paraphernalia and contents.

After the first efforts to right her, the officers feared she might slide off because of the heavy sea, and therefore abandoned the attempt to save her. They hurried to the launch and boats and rowed away, prepared to fight for a landing with two Colts, 134 rifles, and ten days' rations. Some of the officers and men were dressed only in pajamas and their underclothing.

The breech blocks of the cannon were removed before the boats put off.

Two hours after the Charleston struck, all had gotten away. The report that the crew remained two days on the vessel is inaccurate. A party returned two days later, but found it impossible to save anything.

The first landing was made on a little island, with a front of barren rocks. Next day the boats again took water and proceeded to Kaniguan Island, where a landing was made in the expectation that fighting would be necessary. So far from this being the case, however, the Charleston's men found a half-savage people, who regarded them with curiosity rather than hostility.

On the third day the storm had greatly subsided, and Lieut. John D. McDonald, with Boatswain Dominick Glynn and six men, started for the Gulf of Lingayen in a thirty-foot sailing launch, hoping to find an American warship, but entirely ignorant of Wheaton's expedition.

Lieut. McDonald was four days afloat, keeping under shelter of the hostile shore for two days on account of the high seas, being most of the time in a soaking rain. Finally, flying the union jack, now clad in their underclothing and drenched to the skin, the officer and his companions overtook the transport Aztec, which carried them to the battlesnip Oregon.

The gunboat Helena was due to arrive at Kaniguan Island yesterday.

The Charleston was returning from a five weeks' cruise along the eastern coast of Luzon, and Admiral Watson was beginning to be uneasy. He supposed, however, that she had joined Gen. Wheaton's expedition.

In naval circles the accident is considered quite unavoidable. The only wonder is that there are not more such disasters in Philippine waters, which are most indifferently charted.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Admiral Watson cables to the Navy Department the following official report of the wreck of the cruiser Charleston:

Manila, Nov. 13.

Charleston wrecked uncharted coral reef three miles northwest of Guinapak Rocks, north coast Luzon, 5:30 morning of Nov. 2. Everybody safely landed Kamiguin Island, armed with rifles and two Colts. Natives friendly. McDonald made Lingayen Gulf (in) sailing launch. When he left no opportunity for examination of wreck. Northeast monsoon, heavy sea prevailing.

Reports ship struck easily; then thumped violently. Fireroom completely flooded, first water-tight doors closed promptly. Ship lies settled aft, water one foot from name. Well out of water forward; apparently very steep bank. Ten days' provisions one-half rations landed. Helena dispatched from Lingayen by Oregon to Kamiguin, due today. WATSON.

There is a discrepancy in the date of the wreck of the Charleston as given in Admiral Watson's message and in the press dispatches. It is probable that the 7th inst. is correct and Admiral Watson's dispatch was confused in transmission.

There was some surprise expressed that so long a time elapsed since the wreck before news of the fact reached the Navy Department. It appears, however, that this delay was inevitable owing to the isolated position of the wreck. Kaniguan Island is a small island lying about north of Aparri, which is the most northerly port on the Island of Luzon. It is distant about 250 miles from Lingayen Gulf, where are stationed the nearest of the warships of Watson's fleet.

When Acting Secretary Allen reached the Navy Department this morning he communicated with the White House, and then by direction went over at once, carrying a chart of Northern Luzon and the cablegram from Watson.

Admiral Watson appears to have acted as upon receipt of the news, for he informed the Navy Department that he had cabled to Hongkong to secure the help of experienced wreckers to proceed at once to the scene of the accident. The Navy Department has already a Constructor on the ground in the person of Lieut. Hobson, who may be called on to assume charge of the wrecking operations.

A careful reading of the cablegram from Admiral Watson convinces the officials that there is a chance of saving the Charleston. They say that the name of the ship is painted about three or four feet below the rail. This is an indication that the main deck is above water, which would make the work of pumping out the hull much easier.

If she is settled down aft, as reported, there is less danger of injuring the bottom further by pounding. Much depends, however, on the weather, as the wreck lies in the full sweep of the monsoons which prevail at this season.

For the safety of the officers and crew not the slightest apprehension exists. The Helena must already have reached the island, which is about a day's run from Lingayen, and with the Oregon, which followed closely, must have removed the Charleston's crew several days ago.

As soon as possible a court of inquiry will be called to fix the responsibility for the wrecking of the ship. This will follow irrespective of any action of the Navy Department, and will be ordered by Admiral Watson. Should it appear that the wreck was caused by the negligence of any of the Charleston's officers, a court-martial will follow the inquiry, but in view of the exceedingly dangerous character of the north coast of Luzon and the lack of necessary aids to navigation, it is not believed to be probable that any of the officers will be found severely censurable.

The following is a correct list of officers on board the Charleston:

Capt. George W. Pigman.
Lieut. Commander John A. Norris.
Lieut. Commander William N. Little, (engineer.)
Lieut. John A. Dougherty.
Lieut. Louis S. Van Duzer.
Lieut. John D. McDonald.
Lieut. De Witt Blamer.
Ensign Ivan G. Wettengel.
Ensign James B. Henry, Jr.
Naval Cadet John A. Schofield.
Naval Cadet Charles B. Hatch.
Surgeon Charles T. Hibbet.
Assistant Surgeon Edward V. Armstrong.
Paymaster Ziba W. Reynolds.
First Lieut. of Marines George C. Thorpe.

SPANISH CHARTS USELESS.

The Charleston was the first vessel to come to the reinforcement of Admiral Dewey after the battle of Manila Bay. On her way to Manila she touched at Guam and took possession of the island in the name of the United States.

She is one of the older vessels of the new navy, and is included in the group of vessels following the completion of the cruisers Chicago, Boston, Atlanta, and Dolphin, built in 1882 and 1883, which were the pioneers of the present navy. The Charleston was built by the Union Iron Works, at San Francisco, her keel being laid in the year 1887. The contract price of her hull and machinery was $1,017,500. She was launched in July, 1888, and placed in commission for the first time in December, 1889.

The Ordnance Bureau of the navy has been busy for some time past making extensive alterations in the battery of the Charleston, and had these been completed the ship would have been brought thoroughly up to date.

The hydrographic office, Navy Department, gives the following exact data concerning the locality of the wreck:

The Guinapak rocks are situated in longitude 122 degrees 4 minutes east, latitude 18 degrees and 57.30 minutes north. They lie seven miles due east of the large Islands of Kaniguan, one of the Babulan group off the north coast of Luzon. The Guinapak rocks are distinctly shown on the naval chart, which is supplied to vessels in the Philippines, but the coral reef on which the Charleston struck, three miles north-northwest of the rocks, is not shown on the chart. The dangerous condition of this coast has been recently pointed out by Rear Admiral Bradford, Chief of the Equipment Bureau, in his report to Secretary Long. He said:

"The bureau is in receipt of a great number of hydrographic reports from Captains of ships concerning the entire unreliability of the best existing charts of the late Spanish possessions controlled by the United States. In the Philippine Islands, the service of pilots is constantly necessary for this reason, and they do not always prove reliable."

The old Spanish maps continue to be used by our naval vessels, until the Navy Department can make its own charts. This work is very extensive and necessarily slow. Only $100,000 is now available for the work in all of the former Spanish possessions. The Bennington has been doing this work in the Philippines, and has a complete hydrographic outfit on board, but it will be some time before the American surveys and data will be available.

LUZON COAST IS DANGEROUS.

Naval Officers Say New Charts Should Be Prepared.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Capt. Gustav Blocklinger, Commander of the Naval Recruiting Station, and Lieut. George E. Gelm of the local Hydrographic Office, are both familiar with the coast where the Charleston met disaster. Capt. Blocklinger, who served as executive officer on the Charleston, said to-day:

"The coast of Luzon should be newly surveyed; there is really but little accurate data concerning the depth of water. I regard it as extremely dangerous to navigators. On my last cruise we discovered a strong current on the northwest coast of the island, which was not shown on the charts and which may have caused the wreck of the Charleston."

Lieut. Gelm said: "I am inclined to believe that the Charleston was caught in a typhoon and blown on one of the thousands of reefs in the vicinity.

"We used a Spanish chart prepared in 1740 while were were cruising in those waters. Once we ran into a port that showed 60 feet of water on the chart. We found less than six feet of depth there, however, and were soon fast on a reef."

THE COST OF THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—According to the annual report of the Paymaster General it cost $13,983,174 to maintain in commission the ships in active service in the navy last year. For construction of ships and purchase of ready built ships, $9,964,456 was expended, while $6,754,974 was absorbed in repairs to ships.

There is said to be a need for more warehouses at the different navy yards and stations, including the naval station at Cavite.

The employment of refrigerator ships for supplying fresh meats to naval vessels at Manila is declared to have resulted most satisfactorily. The three ships now used in this service are not only able to supply the needs of the navy, but also to provide large quantities of food for the army in the Philippines.

The only recommendations of importance made in the report look to the extension to the navy of the army privilege of supplying officers through commissary stores, and to the immediate filling up of the pay corps to its lawful strength in order to meet the heavy demands upon it at present.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Texas has arrived at Fort Monroe.

The Scorpion has sailed from Kingston for Carthagena, Colombia.

CHARGES AGAINST MANHATTAN.

The members of the State Railroad Commission are in the city, and they have a busy time ahead of them for the rest of the week. To-day and to-morrow they will conclude the tests of surface car air brakes, and it is promised a decision will be rendered within thirty days.

The Commissioners will hear on Saturday the complaint of the Taxpayers' Alliance against the Manhattan Railway Company. The Alliance charges that Messrs. Gould and Sage and others interested in the elevated system have willfully violated the provisions of the charter originally granted them, and have traversed lands to which they have no right. Commissioner Dunn, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, last night expressed the opinion that the commission had no jurisdiction to act on the complaint made by the Taxpayers' Alliance.

GIFT OF LATIN INSCRIPTIONS.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 14.—Henry P. Glover of Ypsilanti, Mich., has presented to the University of Michigan the De Criscio collection of Latin inscriptions. Signor De Criscio is a resident of Pozzuoli, near Naples, Italy, and has for forty years been collecting the inscriptions found from time to time in that locality.

The collection includes more than 250 inscriptions on marble, besides a few upon brick, lead, and other materials. They range in age from the time of Augustus to the fifth century A. D. Part of the inscriptions has been published by Prof. Walter Dennison of Oberlin College, who was formerly on the Latin staff of the University of Michigan and who called attention to the historical and archaeological value of the collection.

THE DETROIT AT LA GUAYRA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Navy Department to-day received the following cablegram from Commander Hemphill, dated at La Guayra, the 13th inst.

The Detroit arrived to-day. Land fighting was very severe. Venezuelan gun vessels bombarded forts with Hotchkiss six-pounder rapid-fire guns, unloaded shells, without result. The foreign men-of-war lay off the harbor during the engagement. On return, rendered assistance to the wounded. The Detroit's hospital corps rendered important service. Being no prospect of further trouble at Puerto Cabello, I came here to await arrival of the Dolphin.

HEMPHILL.

The Kaiser Decorates a Chicagoan.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Emperor William of Germany has bestowed upon Edward G. Halle of this city the title of Chevalier of the Order of the Crown and presented him with a gold medal embellished in white and blue enamel. Mr. Halle used his influence during the war with Spain in maintaining friendly relations between the United States and Germany, and the honor at the hands of the German Emperor is in recognition of his services.

No Eastern Trouble Brewing.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The correspondent of The Times at Tokio says: "The rumor of friction between Russia and Japan is without foundation. No international question now exists between them. The recent excitement connected with Japanese purchases of land over Russia's head at Masampo grew out of purely private transactions, and in no way concerned the Japanese Government. At present the atmosphere is clear."

$500,000 Fire in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 14.—A fire to-day in the timber yard of H. Y. Quayle & Sons, this city, spread to the yards of the creosoting company and G. R. Eysmons. Both were destroyed. A quantity of fittings for troopships was also burned. The damage done is estimated to be £100,000.

Picquart Wants an Investigation.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—Col. Picquart has written a letter to the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau asking for a judicial inquiry into the proceedings of Gen. Gonse and M. Gribelin of the Archives Bureau in connection with the Dreyfus case.

German Reichstag Reassembles.

BERLIN, Nov 14.—The Reichstag reassembled to-day. The President, Count von Ballestrem, welcomed the members, and after formal proceedings the House adjourned.

Bowery Bank Buys Property.

The Bowery Bank took title yesterday to the National Butchers and Drovers' Bank property, at the northwest corner of the Bowery and Grand Street. The building, which is known as 124 Bowery, is four stories in height and covers a plot about 25 by 75 feet in size. The consideration given in the deed is $125,000. No immediate change is contemplated by either of the banking institutions as a result of the transaction.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

First of the Kneisel Quartet's Series of Three Matinee Concerts in Mendelssohn Hall.

The first of the three matinée concerts which are on the schedule of the Kneisel Quartet of Boston was given yesterday afternoon in Mendelssohn Hall. The audience was not as large as those which are the rule at the evening entertainments of this organization, but that is not a matter for wonder. Chamber music is the least personal of all forms of music. It pushes itself between the player and the hearer with a delicate obstinacy, and whatever of intimacy there is in the performance is usually claimed by the music itself. Now your matinée audience is composed chiefly of "woman, lovely woman," who does not take kindly to the obliteration of the personal element. Few men find time and few have the inclination to go to matinée concerts, and so the audiences at the afternoon performances of the Kneisel Quartet are not large, unless there chances to be some potent attraction in the shape of a famous solo performer. Then personality and femininity palpitate together most joyously.

The concert of yesterday afternoon was one to which a child might have gone without fear. The programme was not exacting to the listener, though it was not without its trying moments for the players. The list consisted of Mozart's quartet in B flat, (that numbered 589 in the Koechel catalogue,) Saint-Saëns's sonata in C minor, for piano and violoncello, and Borodine's quartet in A major. There was no absolutely new material in this arrangement, though the Russian's composition is unfamiliar here. This quartet is dedicated to Rimsky-Korsakow, and is said by its composer to have been suggested by a theme of Beethoven's. There is in the first movement a bit which resembles a theme in the C sharp minor quartet, but it is hardly sufficient to account for the composer's note unless he was fastidiously guarding against the possible charge of plagiarism, a charge which finds many foolish utterances and a ready belief.

This quartet has the true Russian color, and it falls in its first movement into a prolixity which, unhappily, is not confined to the northern steppes. But it has an abundance of melody, and is uncommonly well written. There is a greater independence in the instrumental parts than is frequently the case in the chamber music of the modern school, and there is more musicianship in the working out of the themes than the younger Russians are in the habit of giving us. There are some excellent pieces of fugato writing, and there is a charming aerial effect in the trio of the scherzo attained by the employment of harmonics. This work brought out the best qualities of the quartet as it is at present constituted. The Mozart number was a little under the weather, to speak literally, for the intonation suffered from the atmospheric conditions.

In the sonata Mr. Alwin Schroeder, the 'cellist of the organization, was consorted with Mr. Richard Burmeister, a pianist whose good gifts have not now to be made known to the readers of this paper. While his playing seemed yesterday to lack the warmth of color which it has had at other times, it was artistic in its niceness of touch and its preservation of the balance between the piano and the 'cello. The staccato passages were played under most favorable conditions. It is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Schroeder did his share of the work in a manner to command only praise.

TO OPERATE ON MRS. CARTER.

Physicians in Columbus Say One on the Throat Is Necessary.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 14.—Physicians in charge of Mrs. Leslie Carter, who has been confined to her hotel in this city since last Friday with an ulcerated sore throat that threatens to develop into tonsilitis, have decided upon an operation as the only method of permanent relief. An operation would have been performed several days ago had not Mrs. Carter strongly objected.

Mr. Frohman's representative has wired to Cleveland, canceling Mrs. Carter's engagement, and it is probable that Cincinnati also will Miss seeing "Zaza," as Mrs. Carter has no understudy.

MISS IRWIN BREAKS ALL RECORDS.

Her Receipts in "Sister Mary" Largest in the Bijou's History.

Miss May Irwin's receipts at the Bijou Theatre in her new play, "Sister Mary," are the largest in the history of the theatre. The house, which has not so large a seating capacity as some Broadway theatres, is filled to its capacity every evening in the week, and the matinées on Saturdays are also given to crowded houses.

This state of affairs prompted the management to look over the box office statements of the theatre for many years back, and it was found that the receipts not alone were better than anything Miss Irwin had done heretofore, but were also the largest in the history of the theatre, including Dixey engagement in "Adonis," Russell's "City Directory," and Nat Goodwin in "The Nominee."

"Who Killed Cock Robin" Company.

The company which has been engaged by Alfred E. Aarons to support Thomas Q. Seabrooke in the new farce called "Who Killed Cock Robin?" written by J. Cheever Goodwin and Louis Harrison, is as follows: Max Figman, John Jennings, William Armstrong, Charles Danby, Arthur Larkin, Frank Smithson, Mrs. McKee Rankin, Miss Margaret Robinson, Miss Ada Deaves, Miss Phoebe Coyne, Miss Elizabeth Mayhew, and Miss Maude Coleridge. Rehearsals are now in progress under the direction of Edward Rose.

Operation on Mrs. E. J. Morgan.

Mrs. Adelaide Cushman Morgan, who has been an invalid for the past year, is a patient at the Presbyterian Hospital, where she has had a serious operation performed, which it was said yesterday resulted successfully. Mrs. Morgan recently appeared in court and testified against her husband, E. J. Morgan, whom she charged with nonsupport. Mr. Morgan, in his defense, testified that his wife was addicted to the use of intoxicants.

AID FOR EVICTED TENANTS.

Appeal Is Issued by the Committee Having the Matter in Charge.

An appeal has been issued from Dublin, Ireland, by the committee appointed in behalf of the "Evicted Tenants' Restoration Fund." This appeal, which is signed by Cardinal Logue as Chairman, says:

The condition of those evicted tenants who lost their homes during the late land struggle in Ireland constitutes an evil which all who are concerned for the well-being of the country may well desire to end. The time is come when, without prejudice to any party interests, men of all parties may join in an effort to relieve them. To endeavor to restore them to their homes where these are still available or to provide for them elsewhere in cases where their former homesteads have passed definitely into other hands cannot now be regarded otherwise than as an effort of philanthropy.

These considerations have induced a few gentlemen, among whom are representatives of the landlord and tenant classes alike, to strive by friendly negotiation for the restoration of the evicted tenants to home and industry, and a committee has been appointed to act in their name.

The committee has resolved to appeal to the friends of peace and good-will, irrespective of party distinction, for the means as well to restore holdings to, and where necessary rebuild homes for, the evicted tenants as to help them in cropping and stocking their farms at the start only. Any money contributed in response to this appeal will be applied exclusively for the purposes specified.

Contributions may be sent to the Secretaries, Tenants' Restoration Fund, 22 Lincoln Place, Dublin, or to any member of the committee which has been selected by the friends of conciliation to act in this matter on their behalf.

Laws for New Jersey Guardsmen.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 14.—Gov. Voorhees to-day appointed Maj Gen. William J. Sewell, Brig. Gens. Spencer, Wanser, and Campbell, Commander Irving of the Naval Militia, and Capt. B. B. Hutchinson as a commission to revise the existing laws of the State relating to the National Guard and the Naval Militia. In the revision of the existing laws the commission will make a number of changes in order to make the New Jersey National Guard conform more to the regular army formations.

Mr. Hobart Has a Good Day.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 14.—Vice President Hobart had a fairly good day to-day, and to-night is sleeping peacefully. The Vice President ate three meals, and sat up in his easy chair most of the afternoon. He retired early to-night, and immediately fell into a slumber.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The second day of the Horse Show brought, as is very apt to be the case in fickle November, gloomy weather, and the contrast between the bright sunlight and clear airs of Monday and yesterday's depressing mist and gloom, both in and out of the Garden, was a marked one. Society was a trifle late at the show yesterday, and the Meadow Brook Hunt meet prevented many of the horsy set from being present, while the second day of the women's golf tournament at Ardsley still kept many of the younger women in the country who otherwise would have been present at the show. Miss Ruth Underhill, the champion, added to her laurels by defeating Miss Brooks 7 up and 2 to play, and Miss Terry defeated Mrs. De Witt Cochrane 5 up and 3 to play. This leaves Miss Underhill, Miss Terry, Mrs. Thatcher, and Mrs. H. B. Ashmore to compete in the semi-finals to-day. Miss A. Drake Smith, who defeated Mrs. F. L. Eldridge; Miss Lucy Herron, who won from Miss May Barron, and Miss A. M. Archbold, who vanquished Miss Kobbe, were the winners in the consolation cup contest yesterday.

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By the close of the evening session at the Horse Show to-night it may be possible to obtain something like a correct estimate of the general character of this year's show, as compared with its predecessors, and especially with that of last year, from the society standpoint. As a Horse Show, pure and simple, it is pronounced by competent judges quite up to the average of the shows of the last five years, and possibly a little ahead of that of last year. Contrary to the shriekings of persons apparently influenced by personal considerations and friendships, it is too early as yet to say whether or not the show has lost its social prestige. All indications to the unprejudiced observer familiar with New York social life and conditions during the past fifteen years, which represent the life of the show, on Monday, and again yesterday, pointed to a waning of fashionable interest and certainly to a different social atmosphere than that which used to prevail in the Garden during Horse Show week. This change is due to time, to the overdoing of Horse Shows, and to the altered conditions of New York social life. It in no way reflects upon the managers of the present show, and it is difficult to understand, therefore, why the telling of the truth about the social side of the show should start such a chorus of shrieks and protests in certain quarters. The truth should not hurt people who are engaged in furnishing legitimate amusement in a legitimate way to the public, and these squeals probably proceed from ill-advised, injudicious, and overzealous friends. The story of the scenes at the show yesterday will be found in another column.

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The engagement is announced of Mrs. Walker, who was Miss Keitt of Charleston, S. C., and the mother of Mr. Keitt Pinckney Walker, who last Spring married Miss Graham of this city, and Mr. Whaley of Charleston, S. C.

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The wedding of Mr. Henry Nott Ransom and Miss Alice Gillet will take place at noon, in Trinity Chapel, on Tuesday, Nov. 21. Owing to the death of Mrs. Albion Ransom, the wedding breakfast, to which the guests had been invited at the residence of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Charles Edward Milnor, after the ceremony, will not be held.

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Among those present in the boxes on Monday, and again yesterday, at the Horse Show were the famous Mrs. "Plus" Moore of Paris and the equally famous Mrs. Deacon, formerly Miss Florence Baldwin, and who is now known as Mrs. Deacon-Baldwin. Mrs. Moore, who is noted for her entertainments, is the sister-in-law of Mr. Clement C. Moore of this city. She became a widow some two years ago, anad this is her first appearance here in years. Mrs. Moore is one of the prominent figures in the American colony in Paris. Mrs. Deacon-Baldwin's history is too well known to need retelling. M. Deschamps of the French Embassy at Washington gave a supper after the show on Monday evening, in the Waldorf Palm Garden, to Mrs. Deacon-Baldwin, her daughter Miss Deacon, who inherits all her mother's beauty, which the latter still retains; Mrs. "Plus" Moore, and Mr. Beatty. As was only natural, this party attracted universal attention, and Mrs. Deacon-Baldwin's reappearance in the fashionable world has been ever since the theme of conversation.

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The scenes at the Waldorf Palm Garden and corridors, Sherry's, and Delmonico's at the luncheon, dinner, and supper hours yesterday were more gay and attractive than those at the Garden. At these resorts the women and their frocks, their furs and jewels, could be seen and studied at close range, and the public, which has come to realize this fact, crowded these resorts, and especially the Waldorf and Astoria halls and cafés and restaurants, to such an extent that progress through them was at times almost impossible. An unusual number of handsome women, wearing rich gowns, were present lunching, dining, or supping with their escorts, and the colors of their gowns, the flashing of jewels, the numberless many-hued chrysanthemums, and the lights shining over all combined to form a brilliant picture. Among those giving the largest dinners at the restaurants Monday and yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mrs. H. L. Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart, whose guests included Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Mrs. Duncan Elliot, Mrs. George B. De Forest, and Fernando Yznaga; Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mr. J. Bowers Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Frederic H. Benedict, Commodore Clarence Postley and Mrs. Postley, and Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Mackay of Chicago.

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On the Oceanic which sails to-day for Liverpool, there are booked, among others, Douglas Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Auerbach, Lord Balcarras, Mr. and Mrs. Bowker, Thatcher M. Brown, Dr. D. C. Bryant and Mrs. Bryant, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Burnett and Miss Burnett, Herbert Carter, William Harper, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hill, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., and Miss Terese and Louise Iselin; Mrs. and Miss James, Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, the Right Rev. E. B. Kephart, Mr. and Mrs. Edward King, Mrs. J. W. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Mackay of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. O. S. Morgan, Mrs. P. V. Morgan, William Munroe, Lady Charles Paulet, Miss Edith Robson, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. St. George, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Shillito, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Taylor and family, Sir Horace Tozer and Lady Tozer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Walker, H. P. Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. W. Worthington, and Joseph Worrall.

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The Oceanic has an unusually large list at this season of the year for an outward trip. Many of her passengers are people of leisure and means who are English, either returning after a visit here, or Americans going over to enjoy the hunting season in England, now at its height. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hill came over as guests of Sir Thomas Lipton. Mr. Hill is a London promoter who has become enormously wealthy through the floating of some English syndicate schemes. He and his wife are great travelers, and went around the world only last Spring. Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene and Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Mackey are going over for the hunting, the former at Market Harborough and the latter at Leamington. Both Mr. Keene and Mr. Mackey are enthusiastic huntsmen and cross-country riders, and both have large studs at their respective country places in England. Mr. Mackey is a Chicago millionaire who married Miss Day of Minneapolis. Mrs. Mackey is as noted for her four-in-hand driving as is Mr. Mackey for his riding and polo playing.

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The American Line sends out to-day no fast ship, the Southwark, one of the Antwerp boats, making the stop at Southampton, as the New York has been withdrawn from service for a time. On the Southwark are booked, among others, to sail to-day Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Kerr, Edgar D. Martin, Dr. Harry M. Martyn and Mrs. Martyn, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Morehouse, and George E. Niebuhr. The Koenigen Luise, sailing for Bremen and Southampton to-day, has booked, among others, Mrs. E. H. King and daughters and Alexander Zelenoy of the Russian Embassy at Washington. The cable brings the report that the British Government has chartered under contract the White Star liner Majestic to carry troops to the Cape. This will, with the Germanic disabled, leave the White Star Line short a fast boat. Fortunately, it is a season of the year when a temporary withdrawal of any of the more popular liners is the least felt.

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Mrs. Robert Garrett of Baltimore is in New York, at the Murray Hill Hotel, for a few weeks. The engagement of Miss Alice Bowie Carter, the daughter of Mr. Bernard Carter of Baltimore, and Mr. Arthur Lyman Fisk of this city has recently been announced. Miss Carter is the youngest of Mr. Carter's daughters and is very handsome. She has one sister in Philadelphia, Mrs. Law, and another, Mrs. Robert White, who lives in Baltimore. Her brother, Mr. Julian Carter, has lately become engaged to Miss Hazlehurst. The marriage of Miss Laura Jenkins and Mr. Ral Paar will take place in Baltimore on Nov. 28, at the Jenkins residence. Cardinal Gibbons will officiate. Only the families and intimate friends will be invited to the wedding.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Howard—MacArthur.

Montague Howard, son of Joseph Platt Howard, and Miss Edith Stuart MacArthur were married yesterday afternoon in Calvary Baptist Church, West Fifty-seventh Street. Dr. MacArthur, the pastor of the church and father of the bride, performed the ceremony. There were no bridesmaids, but Miss Gertrude E. MacArthur was her sister's maid of honor, and little Miss Dorothy Howard, a niece of the bridegroom, acted as flower girl. The best man was Raymond Howard, a brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers were Alanson Fox, Arthur Howard, R. L. Moffat, J. M. Blair, A. L. Brown, D. Howard Fox, Dr. Robert McGregor, and W. E. Hahn of Providence, R. I. After the ceremony there was a small reception at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. MacArthur, 358 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Bishop—Gruner.

Dr. Louis F. Bishop, a young physician of this city, and Miss Charlotte Dater Gruner, daughter of Mrs. Siegfried Gruner, widow of Siegfried Gruner, who was for many years a prominent member of the Cotton Exchange in this city, were married by the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown and the Rev. Dr. Ellis A. Bishop, brother of the bridegroom, at St. Thomas's Church, at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The wedding was rather a quiet one, owing to the death of the bride's father, which occurred at a comparatively recent date. Miss Gruner's bridesmaids were Miss Frances Robinson of Staten Island, Miss May Riker, Miss Molly Hayes, Miss Florence Bailey, Miss Ethel Quackenbush, and Miss Katherine Clarke. The best man was the Rev. H. E. Cobb, and the ushers were Henry F. Gruner, brother of the bride; Henry Dater, and James H. McLean. The reception which followed the ceremony at the residence of the bride's mother, 29 West Eighty-first Street, was attended by members of the wedding party only and a few relatives and intimate friends. Mrs. Gruner was Miss Dater, and her family connection is a large one.

Anderson—Madan.

Walden Pell Anderson and Mrs. Emmie A. Madan were married very quietly yesterday at St. Thomas's Church by the Rev. John Wesley Brown. Only some fifty guests attended the ceremony at the church. There was a small reception at the residence of the bride, 75 East Fifty-sixth Street. Mrs. Madan was formerly Miss Emmie Appleton, daughter of the late George Appleton of the publishing house of Appleton Brothers. Her first husband was a Cuban, who died some ten or twelve years ago. She is a sister of Mrs. Fraser, and her mother was Miss Osgood, sister of the late George Osgood. Her son is Julian A. Madan, a graduate of Columbia College. Mr. Anderson is an architect. His mother was Miss Phelps, sister of Mrs. Sidney Ashmore, and of the late Mrs. Commodore McVickar.

Gibson—Millett.

John Breckinridge Gibson and Miss Kate Child Millett were married yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock in St. Agnes's Chapel, West Ninety-second Street, by the Rev. Dr. Olmsted. The bride, who is a daughter of the late Stephen C. Millett, wore a gown of white satin. The maid of honor was the bride's sister, Miss Mary Millett. Henry Gibson, a brother of the bridegroom, was the best man, and the ushers were Robert Thayer, Frederick Langdon, S. S. Burr, and Stephen Millett, a brother of the bride. A reception at the residence of the bride, 57 West Ninety-fourth Street, followed the ceremony.

Scott—Gallison.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 14.—Miss Caro De Blois Gallison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis D. Gallison, and Albert L. Scott of this city were married this evening at the residence of the bride's parents, 83 Highland Avenue. The Rev. Henry Van Rensselaer of New York officiated. The bridesmaids were Misses Anne S. Betts of East Orange, Catherine Farnsworth and Belle Ward of South Orange, and Alice Waterman of Malden, Mass. The best man was Edward L. Halloway of Baltimore.

A Coming Wedding.

Cards are out for the marriage of Mr. William F. Bang, proprietor of the Sturtevant House, this city, and the Kensington Hotel, Saratoga Springs, and Miss Etta Huss, daughter of Col. Henry Huss of Mount Vernon, N. Y. The wedding will take place at the Sturtevant House on Nov. 1.

GEN. THOMAS W. HYDE DEAD.

Soldier of the Civil War and Well-Known Shipbuilder Expired at Old Point Comfort Yesterday.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Nov. 14.—Gen. Thomas W. Hyde, principal owner of the Bath (Me.) Iron Works, died at Old Point Comfort this afternoon. He had been ill only a short time.

Gen. Hyde, who developed the Bath Iron Works and was one of the best-known shipbuilders in the country, was born in Florence, Italy, in 1841, his parents being natives of Bath, Me., where he was brought up. He was graduated from Bowdoin College in the class of 1861, and later from Chicago University. He was commissioned early in the civil war as Captain of Company D in the Seventh Maine Regiment, and was soon afterward commissioned Major. He served in the Sixth Corps of the Army of the Potomac, in which he commanded a brigade during the last year of the war. He was with Gen. Sedgwick when the latter was killed at Spottsylvania, and on April 2, 1865, he led the "wedge" assault, which was followed by the fall of Richmond. He was afterward granted a medal by Congress for exceptional bravery.

After the war Gen. Hyde returned to Bath, with the rank of Brigadier General of Volunteers, and leased the Bath Iron Foundry, employing seven men. This foundry later became known as the northern division of the Bath Iron Works, of which Gen. Hyde became general manager in 1888. In 1875 he was elected State Senator from Sagadahoc County, and was twice re-elected. During his last two terms he served as President of the Senate. In 1878 and 1879 he was Mayor of Bath. Gen. Hyde has been a member of the Board of Visitors at the Military Academy at West Point, and was for seven years one of the managers of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Bath.

A SHIPBUILDING POOL DOUBTED.

Special to The New York Times.

BATH, Me., Nov. 14.—Officials of the Bath Iron Works said to-day in relation to the report that some of the great shipbuilding firms of the country are to enter a combination and that the Bath Iron Works plant was included in the deal, that they knew nothing about any proposed combination. One of the officials, in speaking of the matter, said that he did not think there was any truth in the report that an effort is being made to combine the leading shipbuilding firms, and spoke of the statement that the combination was to be formed to control Government work as absurd.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John H. Haswell.

John H. Haswell died at Albany, N. Y., yesterday. He was born in that city in 1841, the son of the late Henry B. Haswell. He was a graduate of the Albany Boys' Academy, and also of the Law Department of Georgetown University. In January, 1865, Mr. Haswell was appointed to a clerkship in the Department of State at Washington, D. C., by the late W. H. Seward, then Secretary of State. He served through the several grades, and upon the reorganization of the department was appointed Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Indexes and Archives, a position he held up to the time of his resignation, last Spring.

For a number of years Mr. Haswell was in charge of all the diplomatic correspondence, arranging it for presentation to Congress. From the memoranda furnished him, Mr. Haswell formulated the treaty for the acquisition of Alaska. He also had charge of all the correspondence relative to the Alabama claims.

In 1876 he devised a cipher code, which has been employed by the Government ever since as a means of communicating with its representatives abroad. Just before returning to Albany Mr. Haswell completed a second code, which was first used by the Federal Government Sept. 30 last in transmitting a dispatch to the United States Minister to Great Britain. In 1898 he issued a special code to be used during the war with Spain. One of the most important works which he compiled was a chronological history of the Department of State and Foreign Relations of the Government, from Sept. 5, 1774, to 1894.

Mr. Haswell was a member of several Masonic bodies in Washington. He is survived by two sisters—Mrs. A. Cuyler Ten Eyck and Mrs. Dudley Walsh, and one brother, Trowbridge Haswell.

William Franklin Durfee.

William Franklin Durfee, an engineer and inventor whose home was at New Bedford, Mass., died yesterday in the State Hospital at Middletown, N. Y., in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He was born in New Bedford Nov. 15, 1833. After a practical mechanical training at home he took a special course of study at the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University. In 1853 he became an engineer and architect in his native town, and for five years served as City Surveyor. In 1861 he was sent to the State Legislature, and during his term served as Secretary of the Military Committee. He introduced a resolution requesting Congress to repeal "all laws which deprive any class of loyal subjects of the Government from bearing arms for the common defense." This is believed to have been the first formal proposition for arming negro troops. Mr. Durfee designed a gun for naval use, and in June, 1862, went to Lake Superior to test the suitability of the iron ores for the manufacture of steel by a method invented by William Kelley. He succeeded in producing some ing

BOSTON AND ALBANY LEASE

All Obstacles Removed and New York Central Gets the Road.

MUST PAY $5,500,000 IN CASH

Arrangement Made with the Protective Committee of the Boston Road to be Ratified Dec. 14.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—An arrangement has been made by which the form of the lease of the Boston and Albany Railroad to the New York Central Railroad has been made satisfactory to the Protective Committee, and an addition of $1,500,000 has been made to the cash about to be paid by the New York Central Railroad. The Protective Committee has decided that under all the circumstances it is for the best interests of the property and the stockholders that this new lease should be ratified.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, said last night regarding the reported arrangement with the Protective Committee:

"The report is substantially correct, and the arrangement removes all obstacles to the ratification of the Boston and Albany lease agreement as amended, and puts the deal on a footing of accomplishment. The ratification will be effected Dec 14, at Boston by the stockholders of the Boston and Albany. The Protective Committee, as is well known, represented the majority of the stockholders, and its objection to the lease led to negotiations which have had the result stated."

The lease in question is for 999 years, and one of the original conditions was that the New York Central should pay $4,000,000 in cash to the Boston and Albany stockholders and 8 per cent. dividends on their $25,000,000 stock. Of the business done by the Boston and Albany a large portion of its passenger service is in connection with the New York Central together with 60 per cent. of its freight business. The New York Central had it in its power in case of a failure of the Boston and Albany deal to purchase or lease the Fitchburg Railroad system, improve it, and complete its equipment, turning over to it the business of the Boston and Albany.

The Boston Herald of yesterday discussed the situation as follows:

"As we have had occasion to point out, this is not a matter which rests solely with two great railroad corporations; it is a subject in which the people of the State, through their Legislature, have a direct interest and are compelled to participate. Within the last few months a widespread public feeling has sprung up that, even on the terms first proposed, the lease is one which, in view of the future, guarantees too large a rental to the stockholders of the Boston and Albany Company, and that rather than give it this legislative indorsement, it would be better for the State to exercise its option of purchase, take the road, and, if it did not care to control it itself, lease it out to the New York Central under conditions which would subserve in a more material degree the public interests. We do not say that this feeling is strong enough to dominate the Legislature, but it is certainly much more potent than it was at the time the project of leasing the road was first presented, and, what is more, it chiefly owes its existence to the agitation started by the Protective Committee."

"BIG FOUR" ORGANIZATION.

The Directors of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company did not at their organization meeting at the Grand Central Station yesterday elect a successor to the late Cornelius Vanderbilt or act on the question of paying a dividend on the common stock. The Directors at the meeting were William K. and Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, George T. Bliss, James D. Layng, Alexander McDonald, Melville E. Ingalls, and Gen. James Barnett. Resolutions of condolence on the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt were adopted, and, as the sense of the board was that there was no urgency to require the election of his successor, it was decided as a further tribute of respect to leave the vacancy open for the present. The question of paying a dividend on the $27,987,835 of common stock—the last paid was at the rate of 3 per cent. in August, 1893—was brought up. The Directors, while conceding that the affairs of the company are so prosperous as to permit of the declaration of a half-yearly dividend of 1½ per cent., which would require about $410,000, decided to adhere to the conservative policy of the company and to await the showing made of the half-yearly report of the "Big Four" system of Dec. 31, 1899, so that action may be taken on the dividend question in February, 1900. A Director called attention to the annual report of the company, which showed an income account for the fiscal year of 1898 of $305,752.40, and for this year of $723,690.36, or a total balance available for dividends of $1,029,442.76. He said that if the showing for the last six months of the current year was as favorable as the increase exhibited by 1899 over the fiscal year of 1898, there would be no hesitation in declaring a dividend on common stock early next year. On this question President Ingalls in his last annual report said:

"It is six years since the company was forced to cease paying dividends upon its common stock. During this time the floating debt of the company has been extinguished, and large sums expended upon the property and charged to repairs, in order to put it in condition to meet the competition of the times. On the 30th of June, 1893, there were upon the books of the company 17,656 freight cars, representing a capacity of 314,173 tons. A large number of these were old and worn out, and fit only for scrap. They had been received by the company in the consolidation and purchase of various lines, and appeared but nominally upon the books. On the 30th of June, 1899, the company owned 14,065 freight cars, with a capacity of 345,842 tons, all in good condition. A large sum, amounting to nearly $300,000, in addition to ordinary repairs, has during that time been spent in the purchase of new locomotives, taking the place of old and worn-out ones, and charged to repairs. This expenditure for locomotives and cars has enabled the company to increase its trainload from 201 to 305 tons. One hundred and fifty-six miles of new sidings, to facilitate the passage of trains and to serve industries situated on the line, have been built in the latest six years, and thirteen miles of second track, all of which have been charged to expenses. Three hundred and sixty miles of eighty-pound steel rail have been laid, replacing an equal amount of fifty-six-pound rail, the difference in cost having gone into expenses. The main lines of the company have all been thoroughly ballasted. Large improvements have been made in the shops and stations and yards, and we feel that we can say to you to-day that you have a road whose physical condition is equal to that of any of its competitors.

The following officers of the company were re-elected: President—M. E. Ingalls; Vice President—J. D. Layng; Secretary—E. F. Osborn; Treasurer—Charles F. Cox.

President Ingalls said after the meeting that the subject of the consolidation of the "Big Four" with the Chesapeake and Ohio was not brought up. He declined to discuss it, but was enthusiastic over the progress and prospects of the "Big Four" system and sanguine of a remarkable showing of prosperity at the end of the year.

FOR COMMON MILEAGE BOOKS.

Petition by the New York Trade and Transportation Board.

A petition for the establishment of the interchangeable mileage ticket system was yesterday filed by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation with L. P. Farmer, Commissioner of the Trunk Line Association; N. E. Weeks, Chairman of the New England Passenger Association, and Joseph Richardson, Chairman of the Southeastern Passenger Association. The signatures represent upward of 15,000 merchants and manufacturers in 115 cities in 19 States.

The railroad associations to which these applications have been made embrace all of the railroad lines east of the Mississippi River, including New England and the Middle and Southern States.

If this effort is successful, the interchangeable mileage book system will then be in operation within the territory of each of the railway passenger associations, the tickets being good on any road within the association territory. This, it is expected, will lead ultimately to the establishment of a universally interchangeable mileage ticket good over all lines in the country.

The petition asks that that association issue and place on sale a two-thousand-mile mileage book, interchangeably acceptable and to be honored by and on any and all railroads in the association territory, the book to allow the purchaser the free carriage of 250 pounds of baggage, and to be sold at the uniform rate of 2 cents per mile net, with a time limit of one year from the date of purchase.

In this connection the New York Board of Trade and Transportation calls attention to the fact that certain unauthorized individuals are now soliciting signatures to petitions for this same purpose and endeavoring to collect money ostensibly to conduct this work. The board announces that the work is completed, and hence no further necessity exists for the circulation of petitions for this object.

BODIES OF THE DEAD AS BAGGAGE.

Trunk Line Association Discusses a Lake Shore Innovation.

A meeting of the General Passenger Agents of the Trunk Line Association was held yesterday afternoon at the association's rooms, 143 Liberty Street. Among the matters discussed was the recent action of the Lake Shore Railway in checking dead bodies as baggage when heretofore they have been carried on a passenger basis.

The establishment of a bureau for the handling of clergymen's permits was also considered.

In respect to the reduced rates which were made between Pacific Coast points and Trunk Line territory in order to meet Canadian Pacific competition, it is understood the agents discussed the proportion of the reduction which the Trunk Line Association should stand.

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Stockholders Elect Directors—Officers to be Chosen Here.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 14.—At the annual meeting of stockholders of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, the following Directors were elected:

James A. Blair, Benjamin P. Cheney, Samuel C. Eastman, Edward C. Henderson, Richard C. Kerens, George A. Madill, Henry Marquand, Henry K. McHarg, Richard Olney, Daniel B. Robinson, Isaac N. Seligman, Frederick Strauss, and J. Kennedy Tod.

The Directors will meet in New York to elect officers.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The November meeting of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held today.

Samuel R. Weed of the insurance firm of Weed & Kennedy was elected a Director of the Nassau Bank at the annual meeting of the stockholders yesterday.

Secretary Macdonald of the American Institute of Marine Underwriters said yesterday that a general advance in marine rates would probably not be accomplished during the next two weeks or so, although the present conditions of marine underwriting may lead to some advisory action of that character in the near future.

A private letter from London yesterday stated that some of the underwriters at Lloyds', London, interested in the combination working a large marine brokerage firm, which has recently entered fire business in the United States, are considerably disturbed over heavy losses on risks not preferred on this side, and there is a strong probability that some of these underwriters will seek to change their existing connections.

The proposed amendment to the agreement of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange in regard to reinsurance, which will come up for action at the meeting of the Exchange to-morrow, is exciting much comment. A representative of a prominent Exchange company said yesterday that, if the proposed rule is approved, its practical effect would be to compel companies to carry more than they should on large risks, under their control, for thirty-six hours, and that if a fire should affect such a risk during the period, while the offer of reinsurance remains open, the management of the company would be placed in a disagreeable position.

Hall & Henshaw, United States managers of the Law, Union and Crown Insurance Company of London gave a luncheon at the rooms of the Down Town Association yesterday to Alexander Mackay of London, the General Manager of the company, who sails for England on the Oceanic to-day. Nearly all of the British managers in this city were present. The speakers were Mr. Mackay, H. H. Hall, H. E. Bowers, G. H. Burnet, George P. Sheldon, William H. Wallace, and Treadwell Cleveland. The list of guests included E. F. Beddall, John H. Washburn, Elijah R. Kennedy, Digby Johnson, E. Litchfield, Paul E. Rasor, J. J. Courtney, J. J. Gulle, J. Montgomery Hare, A. D. Irving, H. W. Eaton, A. H. Wray, G. S. A. Young, Frank Lock, E. K. Beddall, W. S. Alley, W. W. Henshaw, A. G. McIlwaine, George W. Babb, Charles H. Post, Charles L. Case, William Wood, Robert Dickson, E. A. Walton, and E. B. Clark.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICAL WORK.

Appellate Division of the Supreme Court Ignores the Bureau.

For the fourth time since the new charter went into effect, the Municipal Statistical Commission held a meeting yesterday. The trouble that has existed in the body for some time did not recur, as was expected, and the meeting was comparatively peaceful.

At its last meeting the commission instructed Dr. John T Nagle, the chief of the bureau, to prepare a report showing what had been accomplished in the twenty-two months of the bureau's existence, and yesterday Dr. Nagle reported that he had prepared 279 blanks, comprising 20,000 columns, to be filled in with information relating to municipal departments and other data of interest to the city. Incidentally he recommended that a mass of statistics, weighing in the neighborhood of 200 pounds, be apportioned among the Commissioners for suggestions as to what should be utilized and what discarded. During a desultory discussion of the matter prepared by the bureau thus far, Dr. Nagle said that he had been unable to get data from the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department, because Presiding Justice Van Brunt had refused to contribute them, inasmuch as he was a State officer and therefore not bound by rules governing city officials.

"We ought to have that information," Commissioner Grube commented. "Dr. Nagle, you ought to write a letter to Justice Van Brunt, and have the Mayor approve it, demanding this information."

"It wouldn't be seemly for us to take any such action," Commissioner R. T. Wilson, Jr., put in.

"Well, the city pays the expenses of the court, and we ought to get these statistics," said Dr. Grube.

Dr. Nagle suggested that the letter of Justice Van Brunt be printed in the forthcoming book of statistics, in explanation of the absence of a report from the Appellate Division. Commissioner Wilson again objected that such action would not be courteous. It was finally decided to let the matter drop, and the commission adjourned.

City Clerk's Assistants Reinstated.

Five men will be reinstated in the City Clerk's office under the decision of Justice Truax on Monday in favor of Edward V. Greene, custodian. The other four are David J. Connell, custodian; Patrick J. McCormick and Daniel F. Scarry, clerks, and George H. Ott, custodian, of Brooklyn. The men were holding temporary positions, which, under the White civil service law, cannot exist more than thirty days. A clause in the law exempts legislative employes, and Justice Truax holds that the employes of the Municipal Assembly are legislative employes.

Bond Issue Fails of Approval.

In the Council yesterday Mr. Oakley called up a resolution authorizing an issue of bonds to the amount of $110,000 to improve the high water service for the Borough of Manhattan. Only seventeen votes were recorded in the affirmative and the resolution went over.

BROOM PRICES TO ADVANCE.

Manufacturers Claim the Raw Product Is Too High.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The Broom Manufacturers' Association met to-day to take steps for protecting themselves against the increased prices for broom corn. During the past few months most of the broom corn in the country is said to have gone into the hands of the Union Broom Supply Company of Chicago, and the prices, which formerly averaged $60 per ton, have now advanced, it is claimed, to $200 per ton. Broom makers have been selling their product at prices ranging from $1.75 to $3 per dozen, and they claim to be losing money even at the higher figure.

About sixty manufacturers, representing a large proportion of the broom output of the country, are attending the meeting, which will probably last several days. It is said the advance on brooms will be from $1 to $1.25 per dozen.

URGES TAX ON COMBINES

John W. Gates Would Have Them Pay Heavy Annual Fees.

GERMANY AS A COMPETITOR

That Country Said to be Chief Factor in Iron Trade, with Great Britain Hardly Worth Consideration.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—In giving his testimony before the Industrial Commission to-day Mr. John W. Gates, Managing Director of the American Steel and Wire Company, gave an interesting account of his effort to effect a consolidation of all the wire producing countries, including all the European nations. He said he had visited Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, and other countries for this purpose. Germany, he found to be the principal competitor, England's work in that respect not being sufficient to deserve serious consideration. In Germany the one source of fear in manufacturing centres was competition with the United States, and bounties and subsidies were given on every hand to hold up the manufacturing interests of that country. The German manufacturers first proposed that in case of an international consolidation the United States should be content with 25 per cent. of the product. This he had declined, and they had afterward increased the allowance to 55 per cent. He had run away from Berlin to avoid accepting this allowance. He had himself represented the possibility of increasing prices to the extent of about $10 per ton in case of the proposed amalgamation, but found that the Germans had in view an increase of about $20 per ton.

In this connection Mr. Gates commended in high terms the German method of encouraging the producing and exporting interests, saying that if the Government of the United States would adopt the plan there pursued they soon would be doing 90 per cent. of the iron and steel business of the world.

He advocated subsidies to steamship lines and to National corporations of $5,000,000 in capitalization and over. He would have the corporations pay liberally for such charters in the beginning, and then have them pay large sums annually for the continuance of the franchise, increasing the amount as the capitalization increased until the annual fee should be no less than a million dollars for a company capitalized at a hundred million dollars. He advocated governmental supervision of all such corporations. He said the protective tariff had had much to do with building up the iron and steel industry and that the continuance of the policy was necessary to the future prosperity of the industry. He added that his consolidation had been effected last January.

A number of plants that could not be operated had been shut down. The company now employs 36,000 men, and wages had been increased on an average 40 per cent. The company did not, he said, recognize the trades unions, dealing with its men as individuals, and would not recognize the unions as such. He said the company controlled all the barbed-wire patents, and had a monopoly in this respect. On this product a higher charge was made than on other products, because of the monopoly of the patents. This was because of the money spent in the acquisition. Generally speaking the advance in wire products had been only proportionate to the increase of the prices of raw material and of wages. He considered that all these advances had been due to demand and supply and not to the combination. Indeed, he asserted that the American company did not seek a monopoly of the production of unpatented articles or seek to control the selling prices of its patrons. On the contrary the disposition was to encourage other organizations. It was not true, as people seemed to believe, that the trusts controlled the iron and steel business of the country. As a matter of fact, they only controlled about 40 per cent.

Mr. Gates explained the stiff prices of iron and steel products as due principally to the high price of raw material. He expressed the opinion that the present prices would continue for the next two or three years, predicating the opinion upon his knowledge of the demands of the railroads, the shipyards, and the building trades. He said that his company was exporting no less than 700 tons of wire per day, supplying England, for instance, with 60 per cent. of the wire products purchased there. He admitted that the goods were sold at lower rates abroad than at home, but for the present this was necessary to hold outside trade.

He had found that in Germany all lines of iron and steel industry were syndicated. He had procured copies of the agreements, but he declined to produce them, laughingly saying that he had had them stolen. He said the American company had earned a dividend on its common stock as well as on its preferred, the Directors considering it wiser to lay aside something for a possible rainy day.

Other witnesses of the day were Max Pam, counsel for the American Steel and Wire Company; James C. Pearson, organizer of the National Shear Company, and Frederick C. J. Wiss, Vice President of the last-named company.

BUDGET FOR 1900 APPROVED.

No Changes Made by the Municipal Assembly, but Its Action Not Unanimous.

The budget for 1900, which was adopted by the Board of Estimate two weeks ago, was concurred in by the Municipal Assembly in joint session yesterday after a series of attacks made upon its provisions by Aldermen Goodman, Sherman, and Woodward, and Councilmen Cassidy and Murray. No change was made in the appropriations, though the Assembly has the power to reduce but not to increase any of the items.

From the start the meeting was a lively one. Alderman Goodman asked to have the minutes of the last joint session corrected, but President Guggenheimer, who was in the chair, ruled that inasmuch as no minutes had been read no correction could be made. This put the minority in a bad humor, and when the motion for the adoption of the budget as read was made, Mr. Goodman offered an amendment sending it to the joint Finance Committee for public hearings. Councilman Oakley said that the Board of Estimate had held a public hearing, at which the attendance was so light that it was evident that there was no popular interest in the matter. Mr. Goodman's amendment was lost.

Mr. Goodman then resumed his attack on the budget, saying that provision should have been made in it for the publication of books about the reception to Sampson's fleet in August, 1898, and to Admiral Dewey. "These may be my hobbies," Mr. Goodman explained, "but we ought to have these books."

Then Alderman Woodward offered a resolution cutting down the appropriation for each department in the city, except that of finance, 10 per cent. Mr. Sherman spoke to this resolution, saying that the city was paying $43,000,000 a year in salaries without adequate return. Councilman Cassidy declared that his borough (Queens) was discriminated against in favor of the Bronx, and declared that the appropriations for streets in the former would not more than keep the roads in repair. Councilman Murray of the Bronx complained of the large appropriations in the Borough of Manhattan, as contrasted with the small allotment to the Bronx.

The budget was finally adopted by a vote of 50 to 17. The gross budget amounts to $90,778,972.48. From this must be deducted the general fund, estimated at $10,000,000, leaving a net amount of about $80,000,000 to be raised by taxation.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS AT NEWPORT

Fine Specimens Shown at the Annual Exhibition.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 14.—The eighth annual chrysanthemum and floral show was given by the Newport Horticultural Society to-day in Masonic Hall, and the handsomest exhibits from the greenhouses of the cottagers in many years were shown for prizes, as were roses, plants, and other flowers. The chrysanthemums in certain classes measured 37 inches in circumference.

A bunch of violets exhibited by the gardener of J. J. Wysong won a prize for their beauty and perfume. Others of the cottagers winning prizes for floral displays included Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, John W. Ellis, W. Storrs Wells, I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. J. M. Fiske, H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. William Astor, Mrs. Edward King, and Mrs. Robert Goelet.

PROTEST AGAINST ROBERTS

Irvington's Citizens Take Action for His Expulsion.

RESOLUTIONS TO CONGRESS

Miss Gould Tells of Her Correspondence with Utah Citizens on the Evils of Polygamy.

IRVINGTON, N. Y., Nov. 14.—A public meeting of citizens of this and neighboring villages, irrespective of party or creed, was held to-night to protest against the seating of B. H. Roberts as Representative in Congress from Utah. There is no town hall here, and the meeting, at which Miss Helen Miller Gould was present and spoke, was held in the Presbyterian Church, which had been placed at the disposal of the Citizens' Committee by the pastor, the Rev. John Albertson Ingham. It was addressed by Eugene Young, a grandson of Brigham Young. Dr. Carroll Dunham, Chairman of the committee, presided. The other members of the committee were Miss Helen Miller Gould, the Rev. Mr. Ingham and Mrs. Ingham, Miss Tucker, Miss Orton, R. G. Abercrombie, the Rev. Dr. W. H. Benjamin, W. A. Burnham, the Rev. Dr. J. B. Calvert, the Rev. Mr. Count, Charles Eddison, F. W. Guiteau, the Rev. Father Hague, and Thomas Murphy.

Notwithstanding that a heavy snowstorm was falling, the church was well filled, among those present being Mrs. Andrew Elder, Mrs. C. R. Doremus, Miss May F. Bennett, Miss MacCracken, Miss C. L. Dehay, Mrs. John Cannon, Miss Banker, Miss Galbraith, Miss Kate Mulligan, Mrs. E. L. Lean, Mrs. W. Addison Burnham, Mrs. McCullough, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander M. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Mairs, Capt. and Mrs Black, John Dinkel, John H. Barr, John English, and W. C. Norris.

Dr. Dunham, in calling the meeting to order, reminded the assembly that the condition upon which Statehood was granted to Utah was that her Constitution should prohibit polygamy. This condition, he said, was accepted, and Utah became a State, yet has now sent to Congress an avowed polygamist with three wives.

He then introduced Mr. Young, who reviewed the history of Utah and of polygamy. Mormonism, he said, was a serious and growing danger to the Republic, and was directed by an autocrat whose power over the adherents of the Church was absolute. In Mormonism freedom of thought and freedom of the press do not exist, and the priestly influence extends to the courts where the verdicts of juries are influenced by the Elders of the Church. Politics in Utah is a mere pretense. The people are ordered to become Democrats or Republicans. The strength of the two parties is about equal, but thousands of voters styled "independents" are kept in reserve to turn the scale in the manner the head of the Church directs, and decide the issues presumably being fought.

Discussion of the subject was then invited by Dr. Dunham, and the Rev. Mr. Ingham asked the lecturer what would be the effect on the people of Utah were Mr. Roberts to be rejected.

"His rejection," said Mr. Young, "would cause them to believe that the Lord was not on their side." Elders of the Church had told him that Roberts's election was a test, that he surely would be seated, and that God in this way would vindicate the righteousness of polygamy. If he were allowed to take his seat the fact would be regarded in Utah as a recognition of polygamy by the National Government, and the first thing the Mormon Church would do would be to repeal the act against cohabitation.

The following question was then put to the lecturer by a person in the audience:

"What do you think is the cause of the arrival of so many prominent Mormons from Utah in New York City within the past few weeks? It is rumored that they have tried to induce Mr. Roberts to resign and so save Utah from scandal."

Mr. Young explained that the Elders of the Church mixed business and religion pretty thoroughly, and had come East on a business enterprise. If it were desired to have Mr. Roberts resign he would receive the order to do so from President Snow, and would have no option but to obey immediately.

Dr. Dunham then remarked that Miss Helen Gould had had wide correspondence on the subject of Mormonism, especially with people in Utah, and that she doubtless had something interesting to say.

Miss Gould, who occupied a seat near the rear of the church, thereupon rose and announced that she had received an interesting letter from the editor of The Kinsman of Salt Lake City. He attended the recent Mormon convention, at which he said it was shown that the Mormons willfully prevaricate when they say they do not teach polygamy.

It was reaffirmed at the convention that a sine qua non of attaining to the highest or celestial glory was obedience to the law commanding plural marriage. Another indispensable condition was the payment of tithes, which it was declared was likewise the law of God.

Miss Gould read the letter, which was a lengthy one, and added:

"According to the statements of missionaries who have returned from Utah, women are taught that their only salvation is through their husbands. In the resurrection they can only be lifted from their graves and put into the eternal life by their Mormon husbands, who if they are displeased with them for any cause can threaten to leave them in their graves forever, so that they will not be able to see their children in the hereafter. Surely this is the worst sort of heathenism and slavery for women.

"We men and women of these free United States must combine and do all in our power not only to have Mr. Roberts expelled from Congress because he has three wives, but also to strike at the root of the matter in enforcing, if possible, severe penalties against those who practice polygamy and who inculcate it as a God-ordained law necessary in attaining the highest glory possible to man."

After a few telling observations by the Rev. John A. Ingham, W. Addison Burnham moved and Thomas Murphy seconded the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously by a rising vote:

Resolved, That the citizens and residents of Irvington, N. Y., in public meeting assembled, do respectfully and earnestly call upon the Representative of the Sixteenth District of New York State, in the Fifty-sixth Congress of the United States, to use his utmost endeavors and to exhaust all honorable means to secure the prompt expulsion of Mr. B. H. Roberts of Utah, an avowed Polygamist and convenant breaker, from the House of Representatives in accordance with the provision of the National Constitution in Article I., Section 5, Paragraph 2, which reads as follows: "Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member."

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that a recurrence of such an issue as is now raised by the election of B. H. Roberts of Utah to the House of Representatives should be made impossible, and we do earnestly urge our Senators and Representatives from this State of New York to use their utmost endeavors and to exhaust every honorable means to enforce a faithful performance of the pledge voluntarily given to the United States by the people of Utah, to wit: That polygamy should cease, and to secure this end beyond question we do advocate a Constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy in the United States.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of this meeting, be forwarded to the Hon. Thomas C. Platt and the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, United States Senators from New York, and to the Hon. John Q. Underhill of New Rochelle, Representative in Congress from this Sixteenth District, and to the other New York State Representatives in Congress.

The meeting then adjourned.

RAILWAY PASS DECISION.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—Judge Colt, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day decided that an employe of a railroad injured while riding on a pass given him by a corporation, even if it was a part compensation for his services, could not recover damages.

The case was that of C. A. Whitney, a baggage master, against the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. The plaintiff claimed he was seriously injured in a wreck on May 7, 1898, and sought to recover $25,000 damages.

Judge Colt, in his decision, said: "One of the conditions on the employe's pass being that the employe expressly agrees that the company shall not be liable under any circumstances for any injury of person, it follows that the plaintiff cannot recover in the present action."

Oscar Gardner Conquers J. Hamilton.

Oscar Gardner of Omaha, Neb., and "Jack" Hamilton of Troy, N. Y., fought twenty-five rounds at the Broadway Athletic Club last night. The fight was at 124 pounds, straight Queensberry rules. Referee "Johnny" White awarded Gardner the decision. There was a large crowd present, and Hamilton seemed to have the most friends, though Gardner was the favorite in the betting.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Riverdales' score of 925 in the third game against the Hamiltons was the feature of last night's series in the Columbia League. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Riverdale—Monahan, 173; Galle, 186; Brower, 165; Zollinger, 192; Ebling, 138. Total, 854.
Oerel—Helmers, 160; Monsees, 143; Otten, 164; Schultz, 160; Draber, 187. Total, 814.

SECOND GAME.

Hamilton—Monahan, 192; Reynolds, 174; King, 177; Church, 166; Hunt, 169. Total, 878.
Oerel—Helmers, 177; Monsees, 182; Otten, 141; Schultz, 165; Draber, 134. Total, 789.

THIRD GAME.

Riverdale—Monahan, 179; Galle, 201; Brawer, 166; Zallinger, 176; Ebling, 203. Total, 925.
Hamilton—Monahan, 161; Reynolds, 170; King, 190; Church, 176; Hunt, 155. Total, 852.

The Morningsides won two games in the Harlem League last night, defeating the Lotus and Premier teams. The second game between the Lotus and Premier teams furnished the best contest of the tournament, the former winning by one pin. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Morningside—Apes, 171; Armstrong, 159; Heymer, 167; Demmler, 156; Klingelhoffer, 194. Total, 847.
Lotus—Heath, 156; W. Warmuth, 221; Brock, 134; M. Warmuth, 131; Geddes, 181. Total, 823.

SECOND GAME.

Lotus—Heath, 163; W. Warmuth, 180; M. Warmuth, 169; Rehm, 170; W. Geddes, 210. Total, 892.
Premier—E. Moses, 173; O. Moses, 161; Ullman, 188; Davison, 169; L. Moses, 200. Total, 891.

THIRD GAME.

Morningside—Apes, 154; Armstrong, 167; Heymer, 169; Demmler, 170; Klingelhoffer, 179. Total, 839.
Premier—E. Moses, 146; O. Moses, 131; Cohen, 150; Ullman, 189; L. Moses, 191. Total, 807.

The Philadelphos had no trouble in defeating both the Washington Irvings and the Brevoorts in the Royal Arcanum bowling tournament at Trainor's alleys, Brooklyn, last night. The Washington Irvings defeated the Brevoorts by 39 pins. Following are the scores:

FIRST GAME.

Washington Irving—Thieringer, 149; Cordeau, 149; Glendenning, 172; Waterbury, 144; Campbell, 138. Total, 795.
Brevoort—Whitlock, 132; Walker, 148; Dalton, 139; Reynolds, 178; Meht, 158. Total, 756.

SECOND GAME.

Brevoort—Whitlock, 173; Walker, 162; Dalton, 163; Reynolds, 150; Meht, 174. Total, 822.
Philadelphos—Martin, 197; Medicus, 181; Vandekar, 175; Bierschenck, 159; Jenkins, 188. Total, 900.

THIRD GAME.

Philadelphos—Martin, 171; Medicus, 202; Vandekar, 155; Bierschenck, 154; Jenkins, 171. Total, 853.
Washington Irving—Thieringer, 138; Waterbury, 163; Cordeau, 172; Campbell, 117; Glendenning, 138. Total, 728.

The fifth round in the bowling tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island, Class B, was rolled last night at the Elephant Club alleys, 1,411 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. Low scores were the order of the evening. The Carroll Park Wheelmen, the Red Hook Wheelmen, and the Defender Wheelmen were the competitors. Each team managed to win a game, though the Carroll Park Wheelmen had a close call in the third game. The scores follow:

FIRST GAME.

Carroll Park Wheelmen—Bee, 161; Nash, 156; Egelhoff, 131; Spellman, 126; Watjen, 100. Total, 674.
Red Hook Wheelmen—Panning, 108; Johnson, 98; Warpel, 134; Olsson, 117; Wittpin, 119. Total, 576.

SECOND GAME.

Red Hook Wheelmen—Panning, 137; Johnson, 120; Warpel, 89; Olsson, 175; Wittpin, 132. Total, 653.
Defender Wheelmen—J. Werner, 124; Huels, 97; Brehm, 94; A. Werner, 109; Schlissman, 111. Total, 535.

THIRD GAME.

Defender Wheelmen—J. Werner, 154; Huels, 126; Brehm, 130; A. Werner, 103; Schlissman, 132. Total, 645.
Carroll Park Wheelmen—Bee, 136; Nash, 116; Egelhoff, 113; Spellman, 165; Watjen, 98. Total, 628.

The Greenwich, Niagara, and Alliance Companies teams competed in the Fire Insurance League at Reid's alleys last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Greenwich—Falkland, 151; Rowe, 129; Fleming, 179; Grafins, 143; Van Saun, 169. Total, 771.
Niagara—Cook, 145; Esselmont, 181; Willard, 148; Turner, 132; Barley, 163. Total, 769.

SECOND GAME.

Greenwich—Falkland, 135; Rowe, 202; Fleming, 119; Grafins, 147; Van Saun, 166. Total, 769.
Alliance—Quackenbush, 161; Newhall, 81; Lindsay, 101; Weed, 140; Myers, 137. Total, 620.

THIRD GAME.

Niagara—Cook, 152; Esselmont, 149; Willard, 146; Turner, 147; Barley, 162. Total, 756.
Alliance—Quackenbush, 145; De Marias, 109; Lindsay, 124; Weed, 141; Myers, 132. Total, 651.

The second game in the American National Tournament last night at the Germania alleys between the Empires and Columbias resulted in a one-pin victory for the Empires. Williamson's score of 206 practically winning the game for them. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Bleecker—Beam, 203; Wragge, 181; Donlon, 154; Schlichte, 181; Ritter, 158. Total, 877.
Empire—Linden, 180; Howell, 164; Williamson, 170; Diedrick, 172; Helles, 135. Total, 821.

SECOND GAME.

Empire—Linden, 167; Howell, 189; Williamson, 206; Diedrick, 180; Helles, 159. Total, 901.
Columbia—Taylor, 188; Drew, 168; Brophy, 166; Hartley, 191; Roche, 187. Total, 900.

THIRD GAME.

Bleecker—Beam, 199; Wragge, 190; Dorland, 190; Schlichte, 184; Ritter, 149. Total, 912.
Columbia—Taylor, 208; Drew, 184; Brophy, 200; Hartley, 190; Roche, 150. Total, 932.

As was expected, the Sub-Treasury team won two games in the Bank Clerks' League at Reid's alleys, 200 Church Street, last night, the team winning its two games easily. The Eleventh Ward and Plaza Bank teams furnished some good sport in the second game, the former winning in the last frame by 7 pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Sub-Treasury—Jordan, 145; Oakley, 120; Bird, 149; Copeland, 144; Jenkins, 160. Total, 718.
Plaza Bank—Cook, 127; Boughton, 140; Meyer, 102; Ackerman, 155; Ahrens, 142. Total, 666.

SECOND GAME.

Eleventh Ward—Mehling, 159; Ewing, 96; Turner, 124; Nestell, 126; Williamson, 124. Total, 629.
Plaza Bank—Cook, 128; Boughton, 122; Meyer, 144; Ackerman, 134; Ahrens, 94. Total, 622.

THIRD GAME.

Sub-Treasury—Jordan, 156; Oakley, 122; Bird, 138; Copeland, 178; Jenkins, 136. Total, 725.
Eleventh Ward—Mehling, 144; Ewing, 93; Turner, 104; Nestell, 109; Williamson, 153. Total, 603.

The Homestead and Welcome Clubs divided the honors in the Arlington National tournament last night. The first game furnished a close finish, Homestead winning by four pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

M., M., M.—Fecher, 130; Coomes, 145; Blue, 135; Whitney, 150; Hutchinson, 140. Total, 700.
Homestead—Cotte, 145; Landry, 114; Moore, 141; Duncan, 191; Leask, 113. Total, 704.

SECOND GAME.

Welcome—152; Wenderoth, 189; Mathies, 141; Schmidt, 180; Schultz, 126. Total, 788.
M., M., M.—Whitney, 159; Blue, 157; Coomes, 126; Fecher, 138; Hutchinson, 119. Total, 699.

THIRD GAME.

Welcome—Bernett, 197; Wenderoth, 131; Mathies, 159; Schmidt, 157; Schultz, 140. Total, 784.
Homestead—Cotte, 144; Landy, 122; Moore, 175; Duncan, 220; Leask, 156. Total, 817.

Two of the games in the National League at Starr's alleys last night were closely contested. The Golden Rods carried off the honors, winning two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Doolittle—Gray, 176; Holcomb, 158; Wright, 158; Duke, 160; Cossman, 189. Total, 841.
Oriental—Mitchell, 154; Tobin, 168; Gilhaus, 189; Schultz, 165, Stumpfel, 162. Total, 838.

SECOND GAME.

Golden Rod—Sherwood, 148; Eckstein, 177; Meier, 159; Schrieder, 150; Eck, 180. Total, 824.
Oriental—Mitchell, 166; Tobin, 152; Gilhaus, 146; Schultz, 157; Stumpfel, 187. Total, 808.

THIRD GAME.

Golden Rod—Senner, 182; Eckstein, 167; Meier, 200; Sherwood, 150; Eck, 170. Total, 869.
Doolittle—Gray, 145; Holcomb, 153; Wright, 167; Duke, 124; Cossman, 171. Total, 760.

The C. F. C. and Templeton Clubs competed in the Arcade head-pin tournament last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

C. F. C. No. 2—Eppler, 45; Bierman, 63; Wierfelman, 66; Straidtman, 64; Schweder, 61. Total, 299.

SECOND GAME.

Templeton No. 1—Auer, 89; Wirth, 82; F. Herberger, 79; G. Herberger, 99; Leister, 86. Total, 445.

THIRD GAME.

C. F. C. No. 1—Hoffmann, 100; Debacher, 71; Dinger, 86; Nobel, 58; Freyder, 77. Total, 392.

FOURTH GAME.

Templeton No. 2—Breitenbach, 69; Grauer, 68; Mesle, 96; Arend, 94; Hildebrandt, 69. Total, 391.

Tournament Games To-night.

Harlem League—Audubon, Colonial, Riverdale.
Columbia League—Audubon, Columbia, Mercury.
American National — Corinthian, Morningside, Metropolitan.
Royal Arcanum League—New York No. 1, New York No. 2, Manhattan.
Arlington National—Black Bass, Edison, Bleecker.
Life Insurance League—Equitable Life, Fidelity and Casualty, Metropolitan Life.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum—Burnside, Price, De Witt Clinton.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum Sub-Tournament—Lefferts vs. Long Island, Lefferts vs. Gilbert, Lefferts vs. Fraternity.

The series of games in the Life Insurance League at Starr's

YALE READY FOR HARVARD

Twelve New Plays Are Planned for Next Saturday's Game.

INTERFERENCE IS IMPROVED

Sharpe and Hale Back on the Team After a Long Rest—Fincke Shows a Strong Tendency to Fumble.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 14.—There are said to be no less than twelve plays planned by the Yale coaches for the game with Harvard. The work to-day was no heavier than yesterday, but was much faster. Stillman and Brown, who are getting down pretty close to the limit of fineness of training, are being given light work, neither participating in to-day's public practice. They are not, however, overtrained, but are in fine shape for the game on Saturday. Sharpe and Hale both got into the game to-day and showed no ill effects from their long lay-off. Hale was especially strong, for the scrubs made him their target most of the time, but gained scarcely a yard through him. Richardson and Sharpe were fast to-day. The former made two touchdowns against the scrubs by long end runs. Sharpe made a goal from the field from the thirty-five-yard line. McBride and Dupee punted equally well and hit the scrub line hard, while Allen did well at right tackle, frequently getting the scrub backs behind their line.

The 'Varsity gained at will against the scrubs, trying end plays and formations against the tackles and centre. The 'Varsity interference showed improvement, and the scrub ends were frequently circled for twenty yards or more. Hubbell is rapidly getting into fine form at end. Gould, on the other end, is doing satisfactory work, but is not as fast as Hubbell. The line played a fierce game during the single twenty-minute half. Cunha several times breaking through and getting his man behind the line. The kick-off was practiced, and a rather poor showing was made by the 'Varsity. Once Wear of the scrubs ran the ball back forty-five yards almost through the entire eleven.

The 'Varsity lined up as follows: Right end, Gibson and Gould; right tackle, Allen; right guard, Olcott; centre, Cunha; left guard, Tomlinson; left tackle, Hale and Francis; left end, Hubbell and Schweppe; right half back, Richards and Dupee; left half back, Sharpe; full back, McBride.

Coach Sanford was out again to-day with Cunha, and is of great assistance to the coaching forces. The other coaches in town are Rogers, Safford, McClung, Hinkey, Bull, Murphy, Rhodes, Chadwick, Cochran, Hartwell, and Corbin.

Yale has pretty well mastered the formations, and the rest of the practice will be devoted chiefly to individual training. Quarter Back Fincke is bothering the coaches. He has developed a tendency to fumble, and is not a sure tackler. One thing in his favor is that he is cool-headed, and there is a hope of getting him in trim. Bull is training the backs in the handling of punts and rushing them back.

HARVARD RECOVERS SLOWLY.

Fumbling Is as Bad as Usual and the Kicking Is Weak.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 14.—The Harvard practice this afternoon was another step in the gradual recovery of the team from its slump of the past week, but it was only a slight step. The fumbling was bad as usual, and the kicking was weak. The ends played a particularly poor game. Ellis is causing trouble in the interference mainly because he is headstrong and does not take kindly to coaching. He often gets in the way of his backs and prefers not to use them as interferers when he himself has the ball. The practice to-day was a twenty-three-minute half, and was very fast while it lasted, but was inclined to be ragged in spite of the continuous exhortations of Dibblee and Daly for team play. It consisted almost entirely of drills in the finer points of the game, which would furnish little interest to the ordinary spectator.

Daly's playing has improved, and Sawin holds to the fine work of the Pennsylvania game. Burnett came in for censure to-day. His place kicking has fallen off decidedly, and is not expected to cut any figure in Saturday's game. The general tackling and following of the ball were poor, and the second eleven fumbled incessantly. Hallowell and Reid did not play, because of very slight skin wounds, and are examples of the great care Trainer McMaster is taking. Boal, Sawin, Kendall, and Donald were all removed before the end of the game and Campbell merely ran through signals. Hawkins played in Hallowell's place.

The men are in fine condition for hard work, and there is not the least semblance of overtraining. Four touchdowns were scored against the second and Sawin dropped a goal from the thirty yard line. Sawin scored one touchdown and Ellis three, the last one after a forty-yard run by Warren. Daly tried a great many end runs and used Ellis near the goal line.

The practice to-morrow will be open. The college band will gather the students by classes and march to Soldiers' Field to cheer the team and practice songs for the Yale game. Trainer McMaster has arranged to train the Annapolis Cadets for their game against West Point, and he will leave here next Monday to assume his new duties. He goes at the request of Paul Dashiel, and with the permission of the Harvard Athletic Committee. McMaster is greatly pleased, and said this afternoon that he thought two weeks ample time in which to put the Annapolis men in fine condition.

INDIANS RESUME THEIR PRACTICE.

Players Depressed by the Defeat by Princeton, but Get to Work.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 14.—The Indians took their first practice this afternoon after the Princeton game. The players feel very blue over their defeat, particularly over their inability to score, giving as a prime reason for incapacity the paucity of reliable substitutes. For the first time in the history of the eleven, the players, almost without an exception, returned home badly bruised up. Another failing attributed to the men this evening was that of fumbling, which, it was thought, had been guarded against and which will be the subject for hard practice this week.

The practice this evening consisted of lining up against the second team for fifteen minutes, with considerable attention to falling on the ball, practicing the kick-off, and punting. An effort will be made from now on to prevent leakage of information which should not be made public. Hudson, whose knee was badly wrenched in the Princeton game, is incapacitated for practice, probably for a few days. Assistant Coach Connors is working life into the linemen and is eminently satisfactory. Artie Miller is accustoming himself to his position, which he will hold permanently. Redwater's lame shoulder is considerably improving, and he is playing a much snappier game than heretofore.

Johnson as a substitute played magnificently this evening. Why he is being held over till next year is a puzzle unsolved by local football authorities. Roberts worked hard to-day on drop kicking and progresses fairly well. Rodgers's work as end this afternoon elicited commendation. The illness of Manager Thompson is regrettable, as he is an efficient worker. This evening he spoke of the team's financial condition as being better than ever.

PRINCETON PRACTICING HARD.

Every Member of the 'Varsity Appears on the Field.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 14.—The work outlined for the 'Varsity during the coming two weeks will be hard, thorough, and comprehensive.

The rudiments of the game were practiced thoroughly, falling on the ball, catching and especially rapid starting and getting down the field under kicks. This preliminary work was then followed by a long signal practice, in which all the backs were given a chance, being changed about every two or three minutes.

The revelation in the Indian game of the slowness and weakness of Princeton's interference and offensive work in general has given the coaches a chance to pick out the weak spot, and nearly all the training this week will be along the line of offensive work.

All the members of the 'Varsity without exception were on the field to-day, and Reiter was the only one who did not take part in the practice. Beardsley was on hand, and lined up a little for signals, but it is not probable that he will do much more work this year. The squad was increased to-day by the addition of Craig of the seminary. Craig played end on the team two years ago, but has not been in the game at all since then.

On account of the lack of any able substitute for the position of tackle, should either of the tackles be injured, Craig has consented to come out and train for this position. He is rather heavy for end and ought to develop into a good tackle with but little training. Reiter is rapidly recovering, and Dr. Wright thinks he will be able to get into the game on Thursday or Friday at the latest, but he will not be played in the game against Washington and Jefferson on Saturday.

WOMEN GOLFERS AT ARDSLEY.

Miss Eunice Terry Carries Off the Honors in the First Match Play Round.

The survivors at Ardsley yesterday in the first match play round for the Hudson Cup, the chief trophy, were Miss Eunice Terry of the home club, Mrs. Thomas Thacher, Englewood; Miss Ruth Underhill, the woman champion, from Glen Cove, and Mrs. H. B. Ashmore, Baltusrol. Miss Terry, who won the prize for the lowest score on the previous day, easily carried off the honors again. She defeated Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane, who has held the Ardsley championship longer than any other woman, by 5 holes and 3 to play, and in the match cut 9 points from her former score.

On Monday she led the field, with 101 strokes, and her 92 yesterday came within one of the record, made by Miss Beatrix Hoyt a year ago.

Miss Terry's long game was admirably played, and she showed that she had well mastered the driver and brassie. At the turn of the game she led by 1. She then took the tenth and eleventh holes, and Mrs. Cochrane put forth a big effort to hold her opponent down, but the best she could do was to halve two holes. Miss Terry then made two more in succession, and ended the match at the fifteenth hole. She played out the bye holes. The scores were:

Miss Terry, out	47
Mrs. Cochrane, out	49
Miss Terry, in	45—92
Mrs. Cochrane, in	49—98

Miss Underhill played a former Ardsley champion, Miss Lilian Brooks. Miss Underhill is getting used to that sort of thing now, and she played a steady game, defeating her opponent by 7 up and 6 to play. The first hole was halved, and Miss Brooks, by making the second in five to six strokes, led the champion by one hole. It did not last long, for Miss Underhill squared matters at the third hole, and thereafter held the lead. The cards were:

Miss Underhill, out	45
Miss Brooks, out	53
Miss Underhill, in	53—98
Miss Brooks, in	60—113

The full summary of the match play rounds is:

Hudson Cup, First Match Play Round—Miss Eunice Terry, Ardsley, beat Mrs. A. De Witt Cochrane, Ardsley, 5 up and 3 to play; Mrs. Thomas Thacher, Englewood, beat Miss F. N. McLane, Baltimore, 5 up and 4 to play; Miss Ruth Underhill, Nassau County, beat Miss Lilian Brooks, Ardsley, 7 up and 6 to play; Mrs. H. B. Ashmore, Baltusrol, beat Mrs. Charles S. Brown, Shinnecock, 2 up and 1 to play.

In the subsequent approaching and putting contest each competitor played three balls from 35, 25, and 15 yards, respectively. Miss Herron came out on top with a score of 10 strokes, and Mrs. Cochrane, Mrs. Charles S. Brown, and Miss Tappin tied for second honors with 11 strokes each.

The semi-final rounds will be finished to-day, and in addition there will be a women's foursome tournament.

ANDREW FREEDMAN IN CONTROL

He Gets J. T. Brush's Proxy at the Baseball Club Meeting.

The National Exhibition Company or New York Baseball Club held its annual meeting at the office of Green & Wall, 1 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon.

The most important event of the meeting was the fact that John T. Brush of Cincinnati gave his proxy to Andrew Freedman, President of the club. For the past three years John T. Brush, who is a big stockholder in the local club, and Andrew Freedman have been at loggerheads so far as baseball has been concerned. Indeed, the faction of which Mr. Brush was the leader was opposed to Andrew Freedman, and these differences kept Mr. Freedman away from the League meetings. Mr. Freedman carried on the fight against the opposition with only the Boston club as an ally, and it must be said that he carried his point, as the differences with John T. Brush were settled by the latter meeting Mr. Freedman in New York about six weeks ago.

Andrew Freedman and his faction will, it is rumored, begin a vigorous crusade against the so-called "syndicate baseball," such as the consolidation of the Brooklyn and Baltimore clubs and the St. Louis and Cleveland clubs.

The ending of the fight between Brush and Freedman will also bring about a change of affairs in this city. Everything will now be done to secure a winning team.

Those present at yesterday's meeting indorsed Mr. Freedman's policy in conducting the club's affairs last year, and he was re-elected President without a dissenting vote.

Frederick K. Knowles, who did such good work as Secretary after Horace A. Bonnell's resignation last Summer, was yesterday elected Secretary and Treasurer, E. E. McCall, the former Treasurer, declining re-election because of other business. The Board of Directors elected is the same as last year, with the exception of John B. Day, who was elected in place of J. Walter Spalding, resigned. The board is made up as follows: A. Freedman, E. E. McCall, Valentine P. Snyder, E. C. Potter, Thomas L. Hamilton, E. F. C. Young, and John B. Day.

Racing Results at Tanfaran.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—Tanfaran results:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Purse. Five furlongs. Sardine, 118 pounds, T. Burns,) 1 to 4, won; Druidess, 108, (E. Jones,) 4 to 1, second; Kickum Bob, 108, (Macklin,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:04. Reginald Hughes and Silver Tail also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Eleven-sixteenth of a mile; selling. Earl Islington, 102 pounds, (T. Burns,) 3 to 1, won; Monda, 102, (Henry,) 5 to 1, second; Lothian, 99, (J. Panch,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:09¾. Yale, Dolore, and Blooming Chance also ran. Personne left at the post.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; selling. Judge Wofford, 98 pounds, (Johnson,) 20 to 1, won; Lena, 109, (Macklin,) 10 to 1, second; G. B. Morris, 109, (Thorpe,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:53½. St. Aignon, Rossmore, Schiller, Major S., and Master Lee also ran. San Carlos left.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Coda, 102 pounds, (J. Ranch,) 2½ to 1, won; Fiammaway, 102, (W. Harvaez,) 12 to 1, second; Ricardo, 102, (E. Jones,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:17. Toribio, Balista, and Pat Murphy also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Eleven-sixteenth of a mile; selling. Lode Star, 104 pounds, (T. Burns,) 6 to 1, won; Mocorito, 110, (Thorpe,) even, second; Potente, 107, (J. Walsh,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:09½. P. A. Finnegan, Aluminum, I Don't Know, and Rio Chico also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Purse. Zoroaster, 106 pounds, (J. Martin,) 3½ to 1, won; My Gypsy, 87, (J. Ranch,) 4 to 5, second; Ostler Joe, 115, (Morgan,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:44½. Meadowthorpe and Olinthus also ran.

Results at Bennings.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—To-day's races at Bennings resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; three-year-olds and upward, seven furlongs. Lindula, 99, pounds, (O'Connor,) 10 to 1, won; Strangest, 104, (Jenkins,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; The Gardi-Imperator, Carlotta C., Ree Mitchell, Tinkler, Tyran, Judge Magee, Klondyke, Swamp Angel, Tryan, Judge Magee, Klondyke, Swamp Angel, and Tabouret also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; five furlongs. Ciales, 109 pounds, (Clawson,) 5 to 1, won; Jugglery, 106, (O'Leary,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Revonah, 106, (Dangman,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:03¾. Poinsoe, James Angel, Robert Metcalf, Warrenwood, Allaire, Hermenia, Matt Simpson, C. E. Wightman, and Adjutor also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; mile and 100 yards. Rare Perfume, 116 pounds, (O'Leary,) 2½ to 1, won; Bangor, 116, (Clawson,) 11 to 5 and 4 to 5, second; Weller, 111, (Hennessy,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:49½. Compensation and Domineer also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—High weight, selling, for all ages, ten pounds above the scale; six furlongs. Sweet Caporal, 103 pounds, (A. Hewitt,) 10 to 1, won; J. A. Gray, 113, (O'Connor,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Deceptive, 111, (O'Leary,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:16. Sparrow Wing, Rough Rider, Decimal, and Two Horns also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; mile and a sixteenth. Charagrace, 104 pounds, (O'Leary,) 8 to 1, won; Maurice, 107, (Clawson,) even, second; Kilt, 104, (Dangman,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:52. Bardella also ran.

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Interscholastic League Decisions.

A special meeting of the Long Island Interscholastic Athletic League was held yesterday to consider the protests against St. Paul's School for the game with Pratt Institute on Nov. 8 and the protest against the decision of the Boys' High School-Erasmus Hall High School game by the Erasmus Hall delegates. After a long discussion the meeting refused to reconsider the protest of Erasmus Hall, and the score stands as it did on the termination of the game. Pratt Institute withdrew the protest against St. Paul's, and that stands as decided also.

BOATHOUSE FOR WOMEN.

Cornell to Build One at Beebe Dam for Sage College Students.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 14.—It has been announced that Cornell will soon build a second boathouse for the use of the women of Sage College. About $1,000 has been raised for the purpose by women graduates and undergraduates of Cornell, and this sum, with as much more as can be conveniently obtained, will be expended in the construction of a new building, which will be erected on the shore of Beebe Dam, in Fall Creek Gorge, just above the new Hydraulic Laboratory.

This body of water, which covers about twenty-five acres, will be used for the training of the Sage crew. Coach Courtney of the regular 'Varsity crew has taken active interest in the project. Considerable interest in rowing at Sage College now exists, and the new facilities promised will stimulate this.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

TILLIE K. MARRIOTT.—Judge Giegerich of the Supreme Court has appointed Charles H. Daniels receiver in supplementary proceedings for Tillie K. Marriott, milliner, of 40 West Thirty-third Street, on the application of Philip Kling, a judgment creditor. Her stock of goods was sold out by the Sheriff recently,

AMERICAN ASPHALT PAVEMENT COMPANY.—Justice Scott has appointed John Lindley substituted receiver for the American Asphalt Pavement Company in place of Gen. Anson G. McCook, who has resigned. Mr. McCook was appointed receiver five years ago in proceedings brought by the Directors for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation.

WATSON, NOBLETT & WATSON COMPANY.—Justice Scott of the Supreme Court has appointed William L. Turner receiver of the property of the Watson, Noblett & Watson Company, brokers and promoters, at 1 Nassau Street, in the suit brought by Walter S. and Edward H. Watson against Edward Arden Noblett for a dissolution of the partnership. Mr. Noblett was arrested at the instance of the Messrs. Watson on Oct. 28, and gave $5,000 bonds on the 30th and was released.

A. POPKIN & Co.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts received a writ of replevin late yesterday against Abraham Popkin, merchant, doing business as A. Popkin & Co., manufacturer of cloaks at 762 to 766 Broadway, from Epstein Brothers for $1,866 worth of goods sold to him by Hoeninghaus & Curtiss. Mr. Popkin has been in business twenty-five years, and in that time has had several partners. The firm was Popkin & Levy, then Popkin & Marks, and since 1892 has been A. Popkin & Co. Alfred Hahn, the "Co.," retired in January last. Epstein Brothers said they understood Mr. Popkin had paid out $6,000 on Monday to a pressing creditor. Epstein Brothers also said that when Mr. Hahn retired from the firm, Mr. Popkin paid him $95,000 as his interest in the business. Max D. Steuer, attorney for Mr. Popkin, said last evening that several premature creditors had come down on Mr. Popkin and demanded payment. He had paid as long as he was able. When the demands were for larger sums than he had, he simply said he could not pay them. There has been no assignment, no transfer of accounts, and, nothing else done, Mr. Popkin intends to throw himself on the mercy of his creditors. Mr Steuer said that he could not give the liabilities exactly, but understood they are between $150,000 and $200,000. The nominal assets equal or exceed the liabilities, but he could give no idea of the actual value of the assets. They consist of stock and outstanding accounts; no real estate.

Out of Town.

PAULI MERCANTILE COMPANY.—The Pauli Mercantile Company, conducting a department store, made an assignment yesterday at Menominee, Mich. The assets approximate $50,000, and liabilities are nominally about the same.

CHAMBERS, CALDER & CO.—Chambers, Calder & Co., drug dealers, assigned yesterday at Providence, R. I. Though the members of the firm would make no definite statement, it is understood that the liabilities are in the neighborhood of $70,000 and the assets about $55,000. The firm is rated at $50,000, and was one of the best known in its line in that city. It was established in 1853 and has always had a good standing in the commercial world during the forty-six years it has been doing business in Providence.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

SAMUEL STERN.—Samuel Stern, bartender at 114 Suffolk Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,548 and no assets. He had a saloon there for six years.

G. LAUBENTRACHT.—George Laubentracht, salesman, of 54 Willett Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $713, and no assets. He was formerly a fish dealer.

HARRIS ZIMMERMAN.—Harris Zimmerman, salesman, of 117 Division Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,490 and assets $3,051, consisting of debts due him $2,051, and a life insurance policy of $1,000.

THOMAS JOLLY.—Thomas Jolly of 314 West Fifty-first Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,617 and no assets. The debts are five judgments as indorser of notes of the Wood & Parker Lithographing Company, of which he was the President.

EDWARD ISARR.—Edward Isarr of 316 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $6,840 and no assets. The debts are in the form of three judgments on account of the firm of L. Piper & Co., who made an assignment on March 5, 1890, and was also of Campos & Co.

CHARLES M. LEVY & Co.—Charles M. Levy and Sander Pelser, composing the firm of Charles M. Levy & Co., formerly manufacturers of children's clothing at 648 Broadway, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $15,987 and nominal assets $5,077 in worthless accounts. They were sold out by the Sheriff in September, 1894

ANNIE LANGE.—Annie Lange, manufacturer of piano keys at 227 East Twenty-second Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $7,518 and assets $8,072, consisting of merchandise $900, notes $1,226, book accounts $4,946, machinery $4,169. Of the liabilities, $5,000 is secured by a chattel mortgage on the plant in favor of Doretha Maier and $863 is for wages. The business has been established many years, and she has carried it on since May, 1889. She is the widow of Reinhold Lange.

F. TENNYSON NEELY.—Morris S. Wise, referee in bankruptcy, who has charge of the case of F. Tennyson Neely, book publisher of 114 Fifth Avenue, announced yesterday the result of the vote for Trustees of the estate. The creditors largely voted in favor of George P. Green, ex-Mayor of Binghamton; Alfred J. Lavigne, and Mr. Doremus, cashier of the Sprague National Bank of Brooklyn. The latter could not qualify, being a non-resident of this district, and the referee selected Peter Alexander, lawyer of 11 Broadway, as the third Trustee. Mr. Wise at the meeting of creditors on Monday suggested that one of the Trustees ought to be a lawyer and thus save the creditors considerable expense.

W. M. BENGER.—William M. Benger, insurance agent, of 935 Eighth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $29,855 and assets consisting of cash, $10, and stocks in various companies, nominally $8,166, but of no actual value. He desires to get rid of debts contracted individually and as a partner in the firm of George W. Love & Co., real estate agents, of West Muncie, Ind., up to 1894; also as an officer in the Western Improvement Company of Dubuque, Crozier Washing Machine Company of Muncie, the West Muncie Novelty Company, and the Novelty Envelope Company of Jersey City, and also jointly with Cornelius J. Andruss, Augustine S. Cooley, Lorenzo C. Hall, Chapin Church, all of Canandaigua, N. Y.; John W. Love of Watkins, N. Y.; G. W. W. Love of West Muncie, Ind.; Samuel Parkison, and the Western Improvement Company, as indorsers of notes of the Western Improvement Company.

Attachment for Services.

Deputy Sheriff Ahearn has received an attachment against the Washington Lighting Company of 1 Nassau Street for $1,500 in favor of Henry Wellington for services. The Sheriff put a keeper in the office of the company.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADLER, Gustave—C. Welde, commissioner, &c.	$110
ABELMAN, Abram, and Kate Rosenbaum—Hudson Plaster Board Company	186
BACH, Lewis J.—John F. Steeves and others	276
BLEYER, Max—C. Welde, commissioner, &c.	110
BLEYER, Joseph M—C. Welde, commissioner, &c.	110
BURKE, Joseph P.—C. Welde, commissioner, &c.	110
BARRY, Daniel J.—City of New York	69
BREEN, Thomas—Peter S. Monfort	62
BATES, Edmund J.—C. D. Durkee & Co.	138
BRADLEY, Mary—J. Burke and another	207
BLOOM, William—I. Rubenstein	167
CAMPBELL, Henry—A. Palmer Dudley	845
COMYNS, Ida—A. Kaufman and another	53
CLARK, Wilber C.—United Electric Light and Power Company	51
CLARKE, Gilmore and Marshall—A. W. Seaman, costs	79
CLARKE, Gilmore and Marshall—A. W. Seaman, as trustee, &c.	38,782
CRANE, Mary A.—S. L. Moody and another	196
CASEY, Timothy—G. A. Converse	529
CARMODY, Thomas—H. Robinson and another	29
DILTZ, Philip—D. W. Binns	66
EHRET, George—Kate Healey, by guardian	500
FREIMUTH, Tily—B. Mattak	152
FLECK, John W.—City of New York	138
FLEISCHMANN, Jacob A.—City of New York	258
FINCK, George G.—E. P. Hatch	788
FOWLER, Clarence M.—B. B. Marco and another	127
FOX, Edward B., and Richard Stendicke—Mary E. Thompson	1,063
GRABISCH, Aaron—W. Shapiro	93
GALLAGHER, Martha C.—Isaac Shonberg	120
GLACCUM, William—C. Welde, commissioner, &c.	110
GRAY, Matilda—The Crandall & Godly Company	190
GRAY, Matilda—The Crandall & Godly Company	273
GROSSBERG, Morris—A. Levy and another	23
HILLE, Charles S.—C. Welde, as commissioner, &c.	110
HANLON, Michael—M. L. Barbey	335
HANLON, Michael—P. Lorillard and others	234
KIRKLAND, Lizzie—New Amsterdam Gas Company	51
KLEIN, Edward—New Amsterdam Gas Company	49
KRAUS, Joel A.—C. Welde, commissioner, &c.	110
KOCHMANN, Reinhard—H. Baumeister, costs	113
LEVY, Clara and Morris—Samuel R. Myers	946
LAMPHEAR, Ida B.—Mary E. Mallander	926
McDOWELL, John G.—H. W. Purdy and another	149
MEAD, Lewis W.—D. Schwartz and another	514
METHOT, Minnie D.—James H. Thomas	188
MORRISON, Thomas W.—New Amsterdam Gas Company	103
MEYER, Elizabeth—John B. Pine, trustee	478
MENKE, Simon—John Finck	150
MARX, Michael—G. Luederes and others	133
MULLER, Adrian H. — and John Woltz—F. A. Barnaby, (incorporated)	460
MONTGOMERY, John H.—B. J. Ludwig	40
MULLER, Henry—Hudson Plasterboard Company	249
NOEL, August, Jr., and Charles E. Potter—W. Bradley and another, costs	129
O'DONNELL, Owen—International Navigation Company, costs	107
OKIE, Howard P.—S. Hatch	52
PLATKY, Adolph—The City of New York	252
PETEREIT, Albert H.—W. Reiman	431
RICE, Edward E.—Jennie K. Stafford	773
ROSEN, Max—M. J. Davidow	111
REMINGTON, Edward P.—R. R. Remington	1,166
ROSENBAUM, Simon—C. Welde, Commissioner, &c.	110
ROESE, Marie—A. Boskowitz	239
STINER, Carie—J. P. Spaine	943
SAMSTAG, Solomon M.—C. Welde, Commissioner, &c.	110
SCHISM, Alice C.—W. E. D. Stokes	889
SAALFIELD, Richard—H. B. Newhall	37
SPENCER, Lewis, John E. Mahr, and Charles W. Collins—M. J. Constant	53
THOMPSON, Aaron D.—Lewis Dinsdale	2,753
THE MAPES REEVE CONSTRUCTION Company—John McCormick	1,057
THE MAPES REEVE CONSTRUCTION Company—John McCormick	1,024
THE DELAWARE RIVER CONSTRUCTION Company—G. Rose	57
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—George Walton	19
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Bartley Quinn	1,098
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. St. John	113
THE ACME SOAP COMPANY—M. L. Grossmith	184
THE DRY DOCK SAVINGS IN STITUtion—J. Weigele, as committee	830
PRESS PUBLISHING COMPANY—E. Fitzpatrick, costs	35
BALANCED LOCOMOTIVE AND ENGINeering Company—City of New York	270
INTERNATIONAL RUBBER CLOTHING and General Supply Company—City of New York	81
F. C. LINDE COMPANY—Alexander M. Powell	3,207
F. C. LINDE COMPANY—Alexander M. Powell	1,153
VANDERBILT, Cornelius, Jr.—C. Welde, as Commissioner, &c.	110
WINTHORP, Charles—S. Feist	25
WIGGINS, Virginia P. and Grace B.—S. W. Ehrich and another	59
ZUCKERMAN, Solomon—W. Fried	272

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Supreme Court of the United States:

43—Charles M. Catting et al. appellants, vs. A. A. Godard, as Attorney General of the State of Kansas, et al.—Argument commenced by A. H. Horton for the appellants, and continued by A. A. Godard and B. H. Tracy for the appellees, and by William D. Guthrie for the appellants.

Call for Wednesday: 43, 26, 4, 6, 48, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, (84 and 85.)

Calendars for Wednesday, Nov. 15.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

58—Baxter vs. M. A. Randall.	38—Met. St. Ry. vs. Gumby.
77—Reiss vs. Texas & Pacific Ry.	65—U. S. vs. One Case of Paintings.
87—Texas & Pacific Ry. vs. Callendar.	66—Am. Sugar Ref. Co. vs. Phoenicia.
63—U. S. vs. Mrck.	67—Reid vs. Catherine Whiting.
64—Stowell vs. Erie R. R.	68—Neidlinger vs. Yoost.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

In bankruptcy.

In re Nat. Shear Co.	1516—George W. Loft.
In re James Brannagan.	1138—Annie M. Millerman.
In re N. Y. & Westchester Water Co.	1476—J. J. Wright.
In re V. Altman & Co.	1445—Alex. Stewart.
Discharges.	1352—Bernard Kahn.
1522—Mooney Schrieber.	1165—Joseph Seligman.
1515—Tode vs. Wulling.	1210—Jacob Edelman.
1351—John B. Smith.	1404—Louis L. Raphiel.
1411—Isaac Steuerman.	1457—Morris Cypress.
1520—Gerson Stein.	1487—Meyer Goldberg.
1265—Daniel McKeever.	983—Gustav Pick.
1507—Thomas J. Hume.	1330—Bauman & Wohltman.
1157—Kaplan & Wallach	1519—Katie Pearson.
1511—Hy. J. Schloss.	576—J. F. Morehead.
1508—Max Jokinsky.	Discharges under objection.
1527—Abraham S. Lowenthal.	1443—John P. Bahrenburg.
1389—Max A. Seigel.	1266—Max Zagat.
1512—Jennie L. Lissner.	1259—Thomas J. McArthur.
1298—W. J. Dithey.	Adjourned cases.
1363—Mary Sosnowsky.	1393—De Leeuw & Oppenheimer.
1372—Hyman Balenzweig.	1153—H. A. V. Post.
1497—Owen P. McDonald	1429—Giuseppe Abblatti.
673—Davis & Hoehl	
1481—H. & M. Schwatzki.	

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

35—Johnson vs. Alexander.	3—People, &c., vs. Hallen.
17—Lester vs. Coler.	58—Davidson vs. Crooks.
22—In re Hafner.	59—Phillip Semmer Glass Co. vs. Nassau Show Case Co.
45—Mahoney vs. Bernhard.	61—Morrell vs. Ball.
50—Uptegrove vs. Schwarzwaelder.	62—Christiansen vs. Mendham.
51—Clark vs. same.	63—Potter vs. Sachs.
52—Bonner vs. Deane.	64—Am. Box Machine Co. vs. Zentraf.
54—Bacharach vs. Leventritt.	

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and Municipal Courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Sweeny vs. City of New York.	26—Leon vs. Koster, Bial & Co.
2—Felrce vs. Guggenheimer.	27—Black vs. Black.
3—People, &c., vs. Allen.	28—Matter of Kessler.
4—Hillin-Bearhope Co. vs. Isham.	29—Matter of Stiner.
5—Hill vs. Met. St. Ry.	30—Hogan vs. Sidulsky.
6—Rankin vs. McFarland.	31—Busey vs. Foster.
7—Goldstein vs. Goldstein.	32—Wallace vs. Putzel.
8—Shepard vs. Shepard.	33—Lawrence vs. Mayor, &c.
9—Matter of Keefe.	34—Sheperd vs. Met. El. Railway.
10—Little vs. Lee.	35—Moss vs. Crimmins.
11—Tracy vs. Wronkow.	36—Warren vs. Coffey.
12—Clausen vs. Connor.	37—Board of Foreign Missions, &c., vs. Hughes.
13—Wellman vs. O'Brien.	38—City of N. Y. vs. G. Routledge's Sons.
14—Warner vs. Mayer.	39—People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Life Ins. So.
15—Mooney vs. Mooney.	40—Barnes vs. Olcott.
16—Citizens' Sav. Bank vs. Mooney.	41—Matter of Mueller.
17—Reese vs. Reese.	42—Briggs vs. Hoffmire.
18—Greenblatt vs. Greenblatt.	43—Doyle vs. Doyle.
19—Reid vs. Reid.	44—Gruen vs. Trustees of Peabody Education Fund.
20—Ragener vs. Murphy.	45—O'Brien vs. O'Brien.
21—Same vs. Pearson.	46—Potter vs. Wilbur.
22—Leary vs. P. Hand P. M. Root Co.	47—Associated Lace Makers' Co. vs. Malloy
23—Leahy vs. Prudential Ins. Co.	48—Guaranty Trust Co. vs. Birdseye.
24—McTiernan vs. Vilas.	
25—Weber vs. Loftus.	

Calendars for Wednesday, Nov. 15.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar. To be called in Part IV. Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

3692—Okelind vs. Okelind.	3836—Kenny vs. Cregan.
2244—Am. Forcite Powder, &c., Co. vs. Mayor, &c.	3804—Irving Nat. Bank vs. Moynihan.
1211—Rodgers vs. same.	3888—Miller vs. Martin.
2864—Tekulsky vs. Met. St. Ry.	395—Shaeffier vs. Lederer.
2937—Van den Driesch vs. Rohrig.	2629—Saron vs. Schmugg
2806—Lauferty vs. Mut. Reserve Fund Life Assn.	3841—Barnum vs. Barnum.
3490—Caldwell vs. Walter.	3165—Ragette vs. Zimmer.
2506—Logan vs. Moore.	3166—Same vs. same.
3074—Grieff vs. Grieff.	3791—Kopper vs. Kopper
3737—Trenask vs. Stiglitz	3737—Sheiley vs. U. S. Trust Co.
3772—Poerschke vs. Hoellener.	2396—Alderman vs. Weiss.

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Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
Frederic P. Olcott, James Stillman, Augustus D. Juilliard, James N. Jarvie, Frederick Southack, Hugh J. Grant, Henry Morgenthau.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, President.
WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Vice President. WILLIAM BARBOUR, Vice President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary. H. S. MANNING, Vice President.
ALB'T L. BANISTER, Treasurer. LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

MODIFIED PLAN OF REORGANIZATION OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF R. R. CO. AND ITS TERMINAL COMPANIES.

To the holders of the Bonds and Stocks of the
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R. Co.
Kansas City, Suburban Belt R. R. Co.
Consolidated Terminal R. R. Co.
Union Terminal R. R. Co.
Kansas City & Independence Air Line R. R. Co. and the
Port Arthur Channel and Dock Co.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the request of the holders of a large amount of the above-named securities and with a view to secure the concurrence of those holders of securities who were represented by the committee of which Mr. Ernst Thalmann was Chairman, known as the New York Committee, the undersigned have modified and amended the plan of reorganization heretofore published and declared operative by it under date of August 17, 1899, under which a majority of the bonds thereby affected had been deposited, and now publish this modified plan of reorganization of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R. Company, and for the acquisition by said reorganized company of the stocks and bonds of the Terminal Companies above mentioned, copies of which with full particulars and details can be obtained at the offices of the depositaries of the committee hereinafter mentioned.

Briefly stated, the plan provides for the formation of a new company, which will acquire the property of the existing Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R. Company, and the bonds and stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt R. R. Company and its constituent companies and of the Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company, thus bringing the system under one ownership and management; it being the intention, however, to acquire as soon as possible the title in fee to the properties of the said Belt R. R. Company and Channel & Dock Company in place of the stocks and bonds now representing said properties, which in the first instance will be included in the security of the new first mortgage proposed to be issued.

While the Committee entertains no doubt that all holders of securities included in this plan will deposit hereunder, yet to insure the independence and completeness of the system and to provide against any unexpected neglect or refusal of the holders of the securities of the Kansas City Terminal Companies to so deposit, the Committee has definitely arranged for ample terminals reaching the same industries and railroads at Kansas City as are now reached by said Suburban Belt Line, and at a cost nearly one-half less than heretofore.

In respect to the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company, the Committee has such assurances as satisfy it that the holders of the stock and bonds thereof will accept this amended Plan of Reorganization and promptly deposit hereunder.

Upon the whole system, including main line and both terminals (subject, however, to be reduced in the event that the Kansas City Terminal is not retained) the new Company will issue the following securities:—

$30,000,000 first mortgage fifty-year 3 per cent. gold bonds, to be secured upon all the property of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R. Company and temporarily upon the securities now representing the properties of the Kansas City Suburban Belt R. R. Company and the Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company, but as soon as possible, upon the fee of said properties.
$21,000,000 pref. stock, 4 per cent. non-accum.
$30,000,000 common stock.

These securities will be appropriated approximately as follows:—

BONDS.

Besides payment in cash of coupon due April 1, 1899.

For the conversion of the existing first mortgage bonds of the K. C., P. & G. R. R. Co. at the rate of $750 in new bonds for $1,000 of present bonds..... $18,000,000
For the conversion of the existing mortgage bonds of the K. C. Sub. Belt R. R. Co., and its constituent companies, viz.:—
K. C. Sub. Belt R. R. Co., at 123 p. c.. $1,330,000
Union Term. R. R. Co. at 100 p. c..... 2,000,000
Consol. Term. Co. at 100 per cent..... 750,000
K. C. & Indep. Air Line Co., 100 p. c. 300,000
For the conversion of the existing 1st mtge. bonds of Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company at 50 per cent... 817,500
To be sold for the necessary cash requirements of the new company..... 3,000,000
To be reserved for the future requirements of the new company..... 3,802,500
Total authorized issue..... $30,000,000

PREFERRED STOCK.

To holders of present first mortgage bonds of K. C., P. & G. R. R. Co. at $500 for each $1,000 of said bonds..... $12,000,000
To those of the holders of the present stock of the K. C., P. & G. R. R. Co. who may pay the sum of $10 with each share deposited by them as a condition for participation in the new company or to the syndicate who may pay the same..... $24,000,000
To provide for the acquisition of the capital stock of the K. C. Sub. Belt R. R. Co., at the rate of $75 for each share of the present stock of said company... 3,562,500
To provide for the acquisition of the bonds of the Port A. C. & D. Co. at the rate of $500 of said common stock for each $1,000 of existing bonds..... 817,500
To provide for the acquisition of the capital stock of Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company at the rate of $75.00 for each share of said stock..... 1,181,250
Balance 438,750
Total issue..... $30,000,000

A voting Trust to continue five years to better secure an independent administration of the property has been provided for and stock trust certificates will be issued for the preferred and common stock as above mentioned.

Messrs. John W. Gates, Wm. Edenborn, Herman Sielcken, John Lambert, Louis Fitzgerald, James Stillman, and Samuel R. Shipley have been requested and have consented to serve as such Trustees.

The bonds and stock to be sold, and payments for new stock which shall not be made by participating stockholders, have been underwritten and the sum of $5,000,000 will thus be provided for the cash requirements as specified in plan and which is believed to be amply sufficient therefor.

The holders of the various securities above mentioned may become parties to the Reorganization agreement by depositing their securities, **ON OR BEFORE DECEMBER 20TH, 1899,** in either of the following depositaries of this Committee:

Provident Life & Trust Company . . . . . Phila.
Seaboard National Bank . . . . . New York.
Mercantile Trust Company . . . . . New York.
Guardian Trust Company . . . . . Chicago.
Kleinwort Sons & Co. . . . . London.
Commerz-Disconto Bank. . . . . Berlin.
Amsterdamsche Trustee Kanto or . . Amsterdam.
Amsterdamsche Bank . . . . . Amsterdam.

for which negotiable certificates of deposit in the usual form will be issued.

No deposit of securities will be received after that date except upon such terms as the Committee may impose.

Bonds and stocks already deposited with either of the depositaries above named under either of the plans heretofore published will be considered as assenting to the above altered and modified plan and will be held subject thereto, unless depositors exercise their option to withdraw same at any time between December 5th and December 19th, 1899, both inclusive, on paying their pro rata share of the expenses of the Committee with which they have deposited the same, pursuant to the agreement under which they were so deposited.

It is intended to list upon the Stock Exchange the certificates issued by the New York and Philadelphia depositaries as soon as practicable. The proposed plan has been prepared by the Committee with the approval and co-operation of holders of large amounts of the securities affected thereby, and has received the assent and indorsement of the New York Committee, as will be seen by their announcement published herewith.

Dated Philadelphia, November 7, 1899.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman.
A. HECKSCHER,
HERMAN SIELCKEN,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
SILAS W. PETTIT,
WINTHROP SMITH,
WILLIAM EDENBORN,
MAX PAM, Committee.

JOHN V. LOUGHNEY, Secretary.
LATHROP, MORROW, FOX & MOORE, 117 W. Sixth St., Kansas City, Mo.
PAM, CALHOUN & GLENNON, Rookery Building, Chicago.
READ & PETTIT, No. 328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,
Counsel for Reorganization Committee

To the Holders of Bonds and Stock of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company:

The undersigned Committee announces that pursuant to the powers conferred upon it by the agreement of readjustment under which deposits have already been made with its depositaries, and as the result of an agreement with the Reorganization Committee of which Mr. William F. Harrity is Chairman, known as the "Philadelphia Committee," it has altered and modified the plan heretofore adopted by it, and committed the execution of the plan as so altered and modified to said Philadelphia Committee. Copies of this altered and modified plan have been filed with and can be obtained from the central depositary of this committee, The Mercantile Trust Company of New York, and the Amsterdamsche Bank, of Amsterdam, Holland, both of which companies will now act as depositaries of the Philadelphia Committee.

The undersigned have accepted said altered and modified plan in respect of all said securities controlled by them individually, and unanimously recommend that all holders of any securities of any of the companies included in this reorganization shall promptly deposit them, subject to the modified plan, with the depositaries of the Philadelphia Committee.

All securities now on deposit with The Mercantile Trust Company and the Amsterdamsche Bank will be considered as assenting to said altered and modified plan, and will be held subject thereto, except to such extent as depositors may exercise their option to withdraw their securities on and within two weeks after December 5, 1899, on paying their pro rata share of the expenses of the undersigned Committee, pursuant to the provisions of the agreement under which it is acting. The undersigned Committee having performed its duties, will be dissolved.

ERNST THALMANN, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
EDWARD H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $4,765,000.00 OF 3½% Corporate Stock OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED, BY CHAPTER 65 OF THE LAWS OF 1889, TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until

Thursday, the 16th Day of November, 1899,

at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following-described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, to wit:

$1,000,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE USES AND PURPOSES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES. Principal payable November 1, 1929.
500,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR A NEW HALL OF RECORDS. Principal payable November 1, 1929.
1,365,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR ACQUIRING LANDS FOR A PUBLIC PARK, BOUNDED BY ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH STREETS AND EDGECOMBE AND BRADHURST AVENUE. Principal payable November 1, 1929.
$300,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR FIRE DEPARTMENT PURPOSES. Principal payable November 1, 1929.
350,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE SANITARY PROTECTION OF THE SOURCES OF THE WATER SUPPLY. Principal payable November 1, 1919.
250,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, TO PROVIDE FOR AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF WATER. Principal payable November 1, 1919.
1,000,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE NEW AQUEDUCT. Principal payable October 1, 1929.

A Deposit of TWO PER CENT. (in money or check on a National or State Bank) required.

For fuller information see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller.
THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE
NOVEMBER 2D, 1899.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New York, Nov. 15th, 1899.
Mr. IGNATZ BOSKOWITZ and Mr. J. H. SULZBACHER have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of

J. H. Sulzbacher & Co.,
40 EXCHANGE PLACE, N. Y.,
for the transaction of a Banking and Brokerage business.
J. H. SULZBACHER,
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
IGNATZ BOSKOWITZ,
Telephone 399 Broad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MR. CLARence Wolf has this day retired from our firm.
New York, Nov. 1st, 1899.
SUTRO BROS. & CO.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

DIVIDENDS.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company,
Philadelphia, November 1st, 1899.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. ($1.25 per share) upon the capital stock of the company, payable on and after November 29th, 1899, to stockholders as registered upon the books of the company at 3 o'clock P. M. October 31st, 1899. All dividends will be paid by CHEQUE.
CHEQUES will be mailed to stockholders who have filed PERMANENT DIVIDEND ORDERS at this office. ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO. (of Chicago.)
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on November 25th, 1899.
The transfer books will close in New York, on November 11th, 1899, at noon, and will reopen November 27th, 1899, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
TRUSTEE'S (FINAL) CALL NO. 25,
Maturing January 1, 1900.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Eight Hundred and Ninety-eight (898) of the General First Mortgage $5,000 REGISTERED BONDS of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or a total par value of $4,490,000, were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

$5,000 REGISTERED BONDS.

1034	1628	1883	3778	4541	5324
1035	1629	1884	3779	4542	5325
1036	1630	2024	3798	4543	5368
1037	1631	2100	3804	4544	5369
1143	1632	2130	3805	4545	5371
1219	1633	2137	3806	4546	5372
1220	1634	2138	3808	4547	5373
1223	1718	2139	3828	4548	5374
1252	1724	2140	3827	4549	5375
1253	1744	2141	3828	4551	5376
1301	1745	2148	3829	4552	5377
1344	1746	2240	3830	4553	5378
1345	1747	2241	3831	4554	5379
1346	1748	2242	3832	4555	5380
1347	1749	2243	3837	4556	5382
1355	1750	2244	3838	4557	5383
1409	1751	2303	3876	4558	5384
1485	1752	2322	3982	4559	5385
1486	1753	2324	3905	4560	5386
1487	1754	2485	4037	4561	5387
1488	1755	2535	4067	4562	5388
1489	1756	2536	4085	4563	5390
1490	1757	2859	4090	4564	5391
1491	1758	2860	4091	4565	5406
1492	1759	2872	4107	4566	5407
1493	1760	2873	4112	4567	5416
1494	1761	2874	4113	4568	5417
1495	1762	2876	4114	4569	5418
1496	1763	2876	4115	4570	5449
1497	1764	2877	4116	4571	5450
1498	1765	2878	4117	4572	5464
1499	1766	2879	4118	4573	5468
1500	1767	2880	4119	4574	5505
1501	1768	2881	4120	4615	5513
1502	1769	2882	4121	4617	5518
1503	1770	2883	4122	4631	5519
1504	1771	2884	4123	4632	5534
1505	1772	2885	4124	4633	5538
1506	1773	2886	4125	4634	5539
1507	1774	2887	4126	4647	5540
1508	1775	2888	4127	4719	5541
1509	1776	2889	4128	4720	5542
1510	1777	2890	4129	4728	5583
1511	1778	2891	4130	4805	5614
1512	1779	2892	4131	4806	5615
1513	1780	2893	4132	4807	5638
1514	1781	2895	4133	4808	5651
1515	1782	2896	4134	4809	5670
1516	1783	2897	4135	4810	5671
1517	1784	2898	4136	4811	5687
1518	1785	2899	4137	4812	5688
1519	1786	2900	4138	4813	5689
1520	1787	2901	4139	4814	5747
1521	1788	2902	4140	4815	5749
1522	1789	2903	4141	4816	5761
1523	1790	2904	4142	4817	5792
1524	1791	2905	4143	4818	5807
1525	1792	2906	4144	4819	6204
1526	1793	2907	4145	4820	6213
1527	1794	2908	4146	4821	6218
1528	1795	2909	4147	4822	6280
1530	1796	2910	4148	4823	6281
1531	1797	2911	4149	4824	6282
1532	1798	2912	4150	4875	6292
1535	1799	2913	4151	4905	6315
1563	1800	2914	4152	4927	6316
1564	1801	2915	4153	4928	6408
1565	1802	2916	4154	4935	6441
1566	1803	2917	4155	4938	6465
1567	1819	2918	4156	4939	6466
1508	1820	2919	4157	4940	6470
1569	1825	2920	4158	4941	6472
1570	1826	2921	4159	4955	6474
1571	1827	2922	4160	4964	6479
1572	1828	2923	4161	4965	6574
1573	1829	2924	4162	4990	6575
1574	1830	2925	4163	4991	6576
1575	1831	2926	4164	4992	6577
1576	1832	2927	4165	4993	6620
1577	1833	2928	4166	4994	6621
1578	1834	2929	4218	4995	6626
1579	1835	2930	4219	4996	6627
1580	1836	2931	4240	4997	6628
1581	1837	2953	4260	4998	6629
1582	1838	3000	4261	4999	6668
1583	1839	3001	4322	5010	6669
1584	1840	3002	4436	5029	6673
1585	1841	3003	4442	5030	6707
1586	1842	3004	4443	5031	6708
1587	1843	3005	4446	5032	6710
1588	1844	3006	4447	5033	6711
1589	1845	3038	4448	5034	6712
1590	1846	3046	4449	5035	6713
1591	1847	3059	4450	5036	6723
1592	1848	3060	4451	5037	6724
1593	1849	3098	4452	5048	6725
1594	1850	3099	4453	5049	6759
1595	1851	3100	4454	5050	6774
1596	1852	3106	4455	5051	6775
1597	1853	3107	4456	5074	6781
1598	1854	3108	4457	5078	6782
1599	1855	3109	4458	5114	6783
1600	1856	3110	4459	5127	6784
1601	1857	3111	4460	5150	6799
1602	1858	3112	4461	5151	6800
1603	1859	3113	4462	5152	6802
1604	1860	3114	4463	5183	6803
1605	1861	3115	4464	5184	6804
1606	1862	3116	4465	5190	6805
1607	1863	3117	4487	5242	6806
1609	1864	3306	4521	5250	6809
1610	1865	3392	4522	5251	6810
1611	1833	3397	4525	5252	6816
1612	1867	3398	4526	5253	6817
1613	1868	3500	4527	5297	6825
1614	1869	3575	4528	5298	6826
1615	1870	3579	4529	5299	6827
1616	1871	3590	4530	5300	6834
1617	1872	3591	4531	5301	6835
1618	1873	3595	4532	5502	6836
1619	1874	3616	4533	5303	6840
1620	1875	3617	4534	5304	6841
1621	1876	3680	4535	5305	6842
1622	1877	3681	4536	5306	6843
1623	1878	3685	4537	5312	6844
1624	1879	3735	4538	5313	6845
1625	1880	3776	4539	5320	6871
1626	1881	3777	4540	5321	6872
1627	1882				

All the outstanding bonds (both coupon and registered) issued under said mortgage have now been called for redemption.

The bonds above designated will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, No. 54 Wall Street, New York, and should be assigned to "CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE, FOR REDEMPTION."

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1900.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1900, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.
New York, November 13, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the 898 Registered Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York County.

Produce Exchange Trust Company.
STANDARD OIL BUILDING,
26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

Capital . . .	$2,500,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits,	$2,630,334

Solicits the accounts of Merchants, Corporations, Estates and Banks.
PAYS INTEREST ON BALANCES.
Is designated by the Banking Department as a legal depositary for Savings Banks, State Banks, and Bankers; and is a depositary for funds of the City and State of New York.
Lends money on approved collateral; acts as Trustee, Registrar, and Transfer Agent, and accepts all Trust Company business.

TURNER A. BEALL, President.
EDWIN GOULD,
THOMAS A. McINTYRE, } Vice Presidents.
S. D. SCUDDER,
S. L. CHAMBERLAINE, Sec'y & Treas.
WILLIAM M. LAWS, Asst. Sec'y & Treas.

TRUSTEES:

Charles P. Armstrong,	Henry A. McGee,
Amzi L. Barber,	W. Willis Merrill,
Frank Brainard,	J. W. Middendorf,
Turner A. Beall,	Edward A. Maher,
George R. Bidwell,	S. D. Scudder,
Charles A. Deshon,	John A. Shibley,
A. Goepel,	John P. Truesdell,
Edwin Gould,	C. M. Warner,
H. Irvine Keyser,	John Skelton Williams,
Edward R. Ladew,	E. F. C. Young,
Thomas A. McIntyre.	

FINANCIAL.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 15th, 1899.
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.)
2 shs. Hanover National Bank.
20 shs. 3d National Bank.
1 sh. Safe Deposit Co. of N. Y.
10 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music.
50 shs. Kings Co. Ele. Ry., Assmts. Pd. (Trust Co. Ctfs.)
40 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. (Trust Co. Ctfs.)
$500 Union League Club B'klyn 1st Bds., 1910.
$5,000 Lake Erie & West. R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1937.
$3,000 Lou., Evansville & St. L. R. R. 1st Cons. 5 p. c. Bds. (Ctf. of Dep.)
$1,000 Spanish-Am. Light & Power Co. Con. 1st 8 p. c. Bds., 1908.
12 shs. Spanish-American Light & Power Co.
284 shs. Morning Star Consl. Mining Co.
100 shs. Albany & Susquehanna R. R. Co.
(By order of Administrator.)
7 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
40 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
200 shs. Lou., Henderson & St. Louis Ry. Co. Pfd.
75 shs. Central Fireworks Co. Pfd.
200 shs. Omaha Water Co. 1st Pfd.
20 shs. North American Trust Co.
200 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
100 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
40 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
15 shs. Bank of Metropolis.
$1,000 Illinois Cent. R. R. (Mid. Div.) 1st 5 p. c. Reg. Bd., 1921.
$2,000 N. Y., Lack. & West. R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Reg. Bds., 1921.
$1,000 Illinois Cent. R. R. 4 p. c. Coll. Trust Bd., 1953.
100 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
80 shs. Western National Bank.
50 shs. Manufacturers' Trust Co.
25 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co.
23 shs. Greenwich Insurance Co.
40 shs. North River Insurance Co.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
13 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
$3,000 Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. 5 p. c. Bds., 1937.
$3,000 N. Y. Biscuit Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
16 shs. Central Trust Co.
50 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
750 shs. St. Lawrence Power Co. Common.
750 shs. St. Lawrence Power Co. Pref'd.
20 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
10 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
100 shs. Jos. Ladue Mining & Devl'p. Co. of Yukon Pfd.
10 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music.
23 shs. Natl. Bank of Republic.
100 shs. Central National Bank.
10 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
$2,000 People's Gas Refunding 5 p. c. Bds., 1947.
$1,500 The South Amboy Gas Light Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1924; June, 1899, Coups. (Hypd.)
10 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
500 shs. Gould Equipment Co.
60 shs. Depew & Lancaster Water Works Co. of Buffalo.
150 shs. United New Jersey R. R. and Canal Co.
31 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
12 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
87 shs. Missouri, Kansas and Texas Trust Co.
5 shs. North American Trust Co.
$2,000 United N. J. R. R. and Canal Co. Genl. 4 p. c. Bds., 1944.
125 shs. Arizona Copper Smelting Co.
5 shs. Knickerbocker Trust Co.
20 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
40 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
22 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
5 shs. Lincoln Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Bank of New Amsterdam.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
5 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
20 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
10 shs. Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn.
2 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
17 shs. Brooklyn Bank.
2 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music.
$6,000 Portsmouth and Suffolk Water Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1927.
100 shs. International Banking and Trust Co.
100 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
25 shs. International Banking and Trust Co.
66 shs. United N. J. R. R. and Canal Co.
26 shs. Trust Co. of America.
13 shs. German Exchange Bank.
6 shs. National Park Bank.
16 shs. Shoe and Leather Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
50 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
15 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
10 shs. International Banking and Trust Co.
$6,000 Fort Wayne Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
100 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
200 shs. Wagner Palace Car Co.
$3,000 Rochester & Pittsburg R. R. Con. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1922.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$2,000 Ft. Wayne Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds.
50 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal.
200 shs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R.
100 shs. Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R.
100 shs. Long Island Natl. Bank.
45 shs. American Malting Co. Common.
10 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
10 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburgh, Cleveland & Toledo R. R. Co.
First Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds, due 1922.

In view of the contemplated reorganization of the affairs of the Pittsburgh & Western Railway Company, of whose system your line forms a most important part, and in order to protect your interests, you are requested to deposit your bonds with the City Trust Company of New York, which will issue its negotiable certificates therefor under a Bondholders' Protective Agreement, copies of which can be obtained from the City Trust Company or at our office.

It is important that the bonds should be deposited promptly, in order that measures can be taken to protect the rights of the bondholders.

Simon Borg & Company,
20 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
October 31, 1899.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
**DAVID PFEIFF

Anglo-American Rapid Vehicle Company, pioneered by Mr. W. W. Gibbs and Francis D. Carley.

SIGNIFICANT FIGURES.

Among the issues which have attracted attention because of their strength during the recent decline in the stock market are the shares of the American Steel Hoop Company. A prominent official of the company is authority for the following statements regarding the company's affairs: Since the Steel Hoop Company first began business on April 17 this year, up to Nov. 1, it has manufactured and sold over 422,000 tons of pig iron and finished material, representing a net revenue of more than enough to pay the full year's dividends of 7 per cent. on its preferred stock, besides a handsome return to the common shares. The company has no bonds or other debts outstanding, and all surplus earnings over operating expenses are applicable to dividends or such improvements or other purposes as the Directors may elect. The November output will be 70,000 tons of pig iron and finished material, and as this is all contracted for at prices showing a net return to the company of about $11 a ton, the net revenue for this month alone comes close to meeting an entire year's dividend requirement on the $14,000,000 preferred stock.

Not only is the November output sold ahead, but no orders can possibly be accepted for this year's delivery, and practically the entire production of the company up to July 1 has been contracted for. To be accurate, the company's orders up to that date amount to 500,000 tons. The prices at which these sales were made represent a net return to the company of between $10 and $12 per ton. This shows a clear profit of about $3,300,000. Besides this, it will not be surprising if the company increases its production, thus giving it a yet larger earning power.—New York News Bureau.

HUGE IRON INTERESTS UNITED.

Southern Concerns Enter Into a Combination with an Aggregate Capital of $20,000,000.

A subscription memorandum of the new consolidation of Southern iron interests, which is to be known as the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company, with offices at Birmingham, Ala., was issued yesterday from the office of Charles R. Flint in this city.

The properties to be controlled by the new company are the Sloss Iron and Steel Company of Birmingham, Ala.; the Philadelphia Furnace of Florence, Ala.; the Ensley Furnace properties of Sheffield, Ala.; the Gulf Coal and Coke Company property, the Brown ore properties of West Point, Tenn., and Russelville, Ala. The Corona Coal and Coke Company property may also be acquired.

The campany is to have an authorized capital stock of $10,000,000 7 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock and $10,000,000 common of which $6,700,000 preferred stock and $7,500,000 common stock will be issued for the acquisition of plants and properties, repairs, opening new mines, new washing plants, new coke ovens, working capital, expenses of organization, and other cash requirements. The balance of the capital stock of the new company, namely, $3,300,000 preferred stock and $2,500,000 common stock, will be reserved for the erection of a steel plant and working capital, and for the general purposes of the company.

The existing bonded indebtedness of the Sloss Iron and Steel ompany is as follows: Six per cent. bonds, $2,000,000; four and one-half per cent. bonds, $1,835,000, and the properties of that company will be acquired by the new company subject to this indebtedness.

For the purpose of providing funds for carrying out the plan it is proposed to sell for $2,200,000 in cash $2,200,000 preferred stock, and $2,200,000 common stock at par.

The prospectus also says that when certain of the properties to be acquired are put in active operation it is estimated that the output pig iron will be increased 150,000 tons per annum, which, at $5.50 per ton profit—the profit now made by the Sloss Iron and Steel Company, which turns out 210,000 tons of pig iron annually—would increase the annual earnings $825,000. Of the cash to be provided by the plan, $962,000 will be available for betterments, improvements, and working capital.

A description of the combined properties is given in the prospectus as follows:

Sloss Iron and Steel Company.—This includes $400,000 working capital and four furnaces, with a capacity of 200 tons per day each. In addition there are 30,000 acres of ore lands, including the Red Mountain vein of from twelve to fifteen feet in thickness developed at two points; 15,000 acres of coal lands fully developed, with thirteen openings, and a capacity of 5,000 tons per day; 6,000 acres of coal lands at Bessemer, Ala., undeveloped; 1,000 coke ovens, 775 dwelling houses, 26 stores, warehouses, and office buildings, and a dolomite quarry, fully developed.

Philadelphia Furnace.—One furnace at Florence, Ala., with a capacity of 200 tons per day.

Ensley Furnace.—Two furnaces at Sheffield, Ala., with a capacity of 200 tons per day each. Also a contract for the purchase of 14,000 acres of coal lands, with 200 coke ovens, and 13,000 acres of ore-bearing lands, limestone quarries, and other property, all on which coal and ore lands and coke ovens are now the subject of litigation.

Gulf Coal and Coke Company.—This property consists of about 25,000 acres, containing the Pratt seam of coking coal, about four feet in thickness, as well as a seam of coal known as "Horse Creek" seam, about eight feet in thickness. This property has been purchased from time to time from small holdings, covering a period of over twelve years, and is situated a few miles from the junction of the Northern Alabama Railroad with the Southern Railway. This property is easy of development, since both seams of the coal are above drainage level, and the extension of the road from Paris Junction, Ala., to a point about seven miles south would furnish sufficient railroad frontage to easily put the property to a capacity of 5,000 tons per day within a reasonable time.

Corona Coal and Coke Company. (If acquired, to be by means of the issue of so much as may be necessary of the $3,300,000 of preferred and $2,500,000 of common stock reserved.)—This property is situated on the line of the Southern Railway, seventy miles west of the Birmingham district. The coal is hard coal, especially adapted for shipping. This property consists of about 16,000 acres, developed to a capacity of about 1,200 tons per day; six openings and a full equipment of miners' houses, commissary, and main equipment.

Brown Ores.—Brown Ore is at West Point, Tenn., on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, twenty-nine miles north of Sheffield, containing 20,000,000 tons of ore, yielding 50 per cent. metallic iron. It is now being worked regularly to supply Sheffield furnaces. Also a property at Russellville, Ala., on the line of the Northern Alabama Railroad. (Southern,) located twenty-one miles south of Sheffield, with 5,000 acres of brown ore lands, partially developed, yielding 50 per cent. metallic iron when well washed. The quantity of brown ore that can be mined from the Russellville district is not known, but it is estimated by various experts to be as much as 50,000,000 tons. This ore is also being used now at the Sheffield furnaces

A recapitulation shows that the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company will have, aside from the Ensley coal and ore lands and coke ovens, 7 blast furnaces, with 1,400 tons capacity a day; 1,500 coke ovens, 62,000 acres of coal lands, 31,500 acres of brown and red ore lands, carbonate and dolomitic limestone quarries, 1,200 tenement houses, and 31 stores, warehouses, and office buildings.

The prospectus is signed by Edmund W. Rucker, John C. Maben, Joseph Bryan, Richard Mortimer, W. H. Goadby, and John A. Rutherford.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE BANK.

The organization of the Domestic Exchange National Bank, with a capital of $300,000, which will make a business of collecting out-of-town checks exclusively, and will not be a member of the New York Clearing House Association or clear through a member of it, was announced last evening. The bank has been promoted by Robert D. Kent of Passaic, N. J., a well-known and experienced banker. The organization was effected at 100 Broadway in the law office of Edward S. Peck. These Directors were chosen: Robert D. Kent, David Hochstadter of Alfred Benjamin & Co., clothing manufacturers; Ethan Allen Doty of Doty & Scrimgeour, Thomas H. Cullen, special partner of Converse, Stanton & Co.; Charles D. Spencer, with the H. B. Claflin Company; William Kent of The Engineering News, Edward S. Peck, and William P. Aldrich, President of Worthen & Aldrich Company.

The Board of Directors elected the following officers: President—Robert D. Kent; Vice President—William Kent; Cashier and Secretary—Charles H. Spencer. A committee to secure suitable quarters was appointed, and the necessary steps were taken to enable the new bank to commence business as soon as its books and stationery can be prepared and the clerical force organized—probably within four weeks.

The new bank will enter the field of out-of-town check collection with practically but one important rival, the Produce Exchange Trust Company, which recently gave up its Clearing House agent because its officers believed that its interests would be promoted by its being untrammeled by the Clearing House rules which went into effect April 3 last, and prohibit the free collection of out-of-town items.

Mr. Peck, the legal adviser of the organizers of the National Domestice Exchange Bank, said that all Treasury requirements had been observed, and that the authorization of the Controller of the Currency to the establishment of the bank was obtained last week. Mr. Peck said that while he refrained from giving details, the collections of the new bank would be wholesale and its methods in some respects unique. Of the promoter of the bank, Robert D. Kent, the prospectus says:

Robert D. Kent, the new President, a successful banker for more than twenty-five years, has made the collection of out-of-town checks a study and is a recognized authority thereon. Mr. Kent's connection for several years with one of the Philadelphia National banks, and during eighteen years in New Jersey as Cashier of the Atlantic City National Bank and the Passaic National Bank, has enabled him to appreciate both the city and country end of the out-of-town check problem. Mr. Kent is still the Vice President of the Rutherford (N. J.) National Bank and of the Passaic Trust and Safe Deposit Company.

An officer of the New York Clearing House Association read the prospectus of the new bank last night, and said: "It'll take a lot of money to do it wholesale. But if they have found a way to collect out-of-town checks that is cheaper or of greater advantage to the business community than the general system I don't see why they shouldn't do it."

PITTSBURG AND GULF PLANS.

The modified plan for the reorganization of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, as arranged at the request of a number of stockholders by a committee known as the New York committee, the Chairman of which is Ernst Thalmann, has been made public. The modified plan takes the place of the plan declared operative last August. Briefly stated, it provides for the formation of a new company, which will acquire the property of the existing Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company and the bonds and stocks of the Kansas City and Suburban Belt Railroad Company and its constituent company and the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company, thus bringing the system under one ownership and management. It is the intention to acquire as soon as possible the title in fee to the properties of the Belt Railway and Channel and Dock Company in place of the stocks and bonds now representing these properties, which will be included in the security of the new first mortgage.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA.

Considerable improvement showed in the market for the Distilling of America stocks yesterday. For several days both issues of the stock had been under heavy pressure and serious declines were recorded. The common stock, for which at the close on Monday there was no better bid than 8, sold yesterday at 9½ and 9⅝ and closed at 9¾ bid. Much greater strength appeared in the preferred stock, the buying in which was said to be very good. It opened at 32, and on sales amounting possibly to 1,000 shares sold up to 35. It closed at 34 bid, a net gain of 2⅞ points. This advance was attributed to a report to the effect that the large interests that recently became identified with the distilling industry had arranged to supply the Distilling Company of America with additional working capital, thus materially increasing the company's efficiency. The report stated further that other matters of importance had been arranged that would insure the successful operation of the company. An officer of the Distilling Company of America said yesterday that much time had been required to settle the details of consolidation and to effect the harmonious operation of the many companies composing the Distilling Company of America, but that this had now been practically completed. The affairs of the company, he said, were progressing in a very satisfactory manner.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Decrease of nearly 15,000 tons in eastbound shipments of dead freight from Chicago last week as compared with the previous week.

Meeting of traffic managers of Eastern trunk lines in this city to-morrow to agree upon higher rates.

Baltimore and Ohio to make extensive improvements at Fairmount, West Va., at a cost of from $75,000 to $100,000.

Options secured by representatiyes of the Ulster and Delaware on the right of way for the extension of the road from the county line near West Davenport to the point where the road crosses the Susquehanna River.

Increase of $1,305,923 in exports of general merchandise for the week as compared with the previous week, but decrease of $560,071 as compared with the corresponding period last year.

Expectation that a decree of foreclosure will be entered on Saturday against the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway Company.

Decision of Big Four Directors not to pay any dividend on the common stock at this time.

Increase of $15,482 in Iowa Central's net earnings for September.

Declaration of the regular dividend on American Linseed preferred stock.

Shipment of 132,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—American securities opened rather firmer, in response to better over-night prices from New York, and were well maintained until late in the day, when prices eased off slightly. The final tone was easy and the demand light.

Consols for money, 103½; consols for the account, 103 11-16; Canadian, 97⅞; Erie, 13⅝; Erie first preferred, 38⅝; Illinois Central, 118; Union Pacific preferred, 78½; St. Paul, 128⅞; New York Central, 141; Pennsylvania, 67⅞; Reading, 10¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 77⅝; Atchison, 23¼; Louisville, 89; Grand Trunk, 7½; Anaconda, 9¼.

Money, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4⅜ per cent., and for three months' bills, 4⅜@4⅝ per cent.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £6,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 135.20; Madrid, 25.77; Lisbon, 41; Rome, 6.55.

Bar silver uncertain at 26 15-16d per ounce. Spanish 4s closed at 64 11-16.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—Prices on the Bourse today were firm in the early part of the proceedings. Later, London realizations caused a reaction, a reported decline in Japanese securities on rumors of Russo-Japanese differences influencing the whole list. Internationals were dull. Rio Tintos were heavily sold. Kafirs were unfavorably affected as a result of the meeting of the Consolidated Gold Fields Company of South Africa, Limited, in London to-day, it being announced that the President remarked that the situation in South Africa did not warrant the present high prices, and that he commented on the great cost of resuming operations at the close of the war. Three per cent. rentes, 100f 30c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 25c for checks. Spanish 4s, 65.80.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were quiet. Spanish 4s were easier on realizations. American and Canadian Pacifics were firm. Exchange on London, 20 marks 44½ pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 14.—On the Boerse to-day prices were steady. American securities were harder.

MADRID, Nov. 14.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 72. Gold was quoted at 25.92.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Niles-Bement-Pond Company announces that it has declared a dividend, payable Nov. 29.

Coupons of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company are to be paid on and after Dec. 1.

Mr. Ignatz Boskowitz yesterday entered into a copartnership with J. H. Sulzbacher, member of the New York Stock Exchange, under the firm name of J. H. Sulzbacher & Co., for the transaction of a general banking business. Mr. Boskowitz was formerly President of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank.

Issue of Gold Certificates.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The Treasury has paid out gold certificates since Aug. 7 last to the amount of $191,286,980, and has received $94,053,460, making a net issue of $97,233,520.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Less selling pressure appeared in yesterday's market for outside securities, and as a result several prominent issues recovered part of their recent losses. The day's transactions, it is true, brought about some further declines, but during most of the day the market showed more strength than recently, and the downward movement was to a considerable degree checked by the gains resulting from the day's trading.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA was active, and the preferred stock showed much strength. Details of the trading in this stock will be found in another column.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS, for the first time in a number of days, was active yesterday. The trading was principally in the common stock, and there were no transactions of any importance in either the preferred stocks or the bonds. The opening sale of the common stock was made at 28½, and for some time the bid remained at about this figure. When Consolidated Gas advanced on the board, New Amsterdam Gas common jumped to 29⅝, at which figure 300 shares changed hands. There seemed to be no ground for this sharp rise, and the movement proved to be without strength, for the very next sale was made at 29, and from this price the stock sold off on a few hundred shares to 27¾. New Amsterdam Gas common lost three-quarters of 1 point net for the day. The bonds, the transactions in which were very light, ended the day with a fractional net gain of 96½ bid. The advance in New Amsterdam Gas yesterday afternoon was accompanied by the old-time report of a settlement of the gas war. This report has repeatedly done service to explain any sharp advance in the gas stocks, but each time it proved to be premature. Of late little has been heard of the fight going on between the several local gas companies. As far as appears there is nothing new in the situation, and yesterday's reports were too vague to command much attention.

STANDARD GAS common was fairly active. It sold in odd lots from 110 up to 112½, closing at 110 bid, with stock offered at 113.

AMERICAN AIR POWER was favorably affected in the early trading by the announcement of the election of H. H. Vreeland as President of the company, but the supply of stock proved greater than the demand, and at the close the stock showed very little improvement over Monday's closing price. The opening sale yesterday was made at 60, and the highest price reached during the day was 63. Subsequently American Air Power reacted to 60, and a good deal of the stock was offered at this figure at the close.

AMALGAMATED COPPER gained one-half of 1 point, selling up to 86, and closing at 86 bid. Transactions in the stock were in fairly large amount.

ELECTRIC STOCKS.—Some improvement showed in several of the electric stocks, including Electric Vehicle and one or two of the transportation stocks. New England Transportation sold in fairly large amount at 7¼, and the buying in this stock was called good. Electric Vehicle common sold at 65, and there was at the close better demand for the stock than showed for some time past.

ELECTRIC AXLE was in good demand, and sales amounting to about 1,000 shares were made at 5. The stock closed with a fractional net gain at 4⅞ bid.

BARNEY & SMITH preferred was very strong on the resumption of dividends on that stock. It advanced to 94 yesterday, and this figure was strongly bid at the close, with very little stock offered.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1¾
New Amsterdam	27½	28
New Amsterdam pf	56	58
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	96½	97

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	36	37½
American Agricul. Chem. pf	77½	78½
American Bicycle	26⅞	..
American Bicycle pf	66	..
American Bicycle Bonds	89½	90½
American Hide & Leather	35¼	36
American Hide & Leather pf	80	81
American Woolen Goods	25½	26
American Woolen Goods pf	80	80½
American Writing Paper 6s	87	89
Beet Sugar	28	30
Beet Sugar pf	78	80
Distilling Company of America	9¾	10⅜
Distilling Company of America pf	34	35¼
Electric Axle Light & Power	4⅞	5
Electric Boat	20	23
Electric Boat pf	..	41
Havana Commercial	22	24
Havana Commercial pf	63⅝	64¼
International Pump	18	20
International Pump pf	68	71
National Gramophone	74	80
National Salt	43	45
National Salt pf	76½	77½
National Tube	..	44½
National Tube pf	..	95
Otis Elevator	28	30
Otis Elevator pf	92	94
Pittsburg Coal subs	100	102
Royal Baking Powder pf	92½	94
Rubber Goods Mfg.	29¼	30
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	82	83
Sloss-Sheffield	30	36
Sloss-Sheffield pf	..	76
Standard Oil of New Jersey	471	473
Union Steel & Chain	30	31
Union Steel & Chain pf	70	71
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	..	⅛

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	86	86¼
American Air Power	..	60
American Cotton	45	50
Arizona Lead	9⅞	10¼
Asphalt Company of America	14	15
British Columbia Copper	10	10¼
Chicago & Alton subs	108	110
Chicago & Alton 3s (new,) w. i.	95½	96
Electric Vehicle	65	70
Electric Vehicle pf	..	94
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	..	1⅛
Flemington Coal & Coke	28⅝	30
General Carriage	..	30
Illinois Transportation	3¾	4¼
*Markeen Copper	8	9
Mexican 5s	97½	99½
New England Transportation	7	7½
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90¼	91
New York Gas & Electric 5s	102	103
New York Transportation	13¾	14
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	22¾	23½
St. Louis subs	130	134
St. Louis common, when issued	26	31
St. Louis preferred, when issued	..	93
St. Louis 4s, when issued	..	94¾
Tennessee Copper	14½	16
Trust Company of America	231	232½
*Union Copper	..	29
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	28	29
Whipsaw Copper	12⅜	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	245
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	240	242
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	102	103
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	107	109
Chicago Union Traction	28	28¾
Chicago Union Traction pf	79	79½
Columbus Railway	24	26
Columbus Railway pf	86	90
Con. Traction of N. J.	64	65
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	90	92
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	75	82
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	89	91
Nassau Electric 4s	94	95
Nassau Electric 5s	110	113
New Orleans Traction	30	..
New Orleans Traction pf	104	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	..
North Jersey Street Railway	35	37
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	93	93¼
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	210	220
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	110	..
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	20	31
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	104	107

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	81	83
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21⅜	23½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	45½	46½
Denver Gas 5s	..	86
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	42	47
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	64	67
Indianapolis Gas	102	108
Indianapolis Gas bonds	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co.	42	50
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	64	70
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	42	48
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	64	67
Mutual Gas of New York	300	..
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	22	23
New England Gas & Coke bonds	76½	77½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	105	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	42	48
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	64	67
St. Joseph, (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	58	61
St. Paul Gas bonds	89	91
Standard Gas, New York	110	113

	Bid.	Asked.
Standard Gas, New York, pf	140	148
Standard Gas 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	16	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	106	108
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	106	106½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	34½	..
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	94¾	95
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	70	71
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	94½	95½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	43	45
Union Ferry bonds	101	102

Industrials.

American Ginning	20	22
American Type Founders	52¾	54
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith pf	94	..
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire	8½	8
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	35	45
Cramps' Shipyard	75	81
General Chemical	58	65
General Chemical pf	97½	100
Hudson River Telephone	116	118
Lorillard Company pf	115½	116½
Standard Coupler	35	40
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	27½	28½
Union Typewriter pf	114	115
Union Typewriter 2d pf	118	122
Worthington Pump pf	109	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	110	112
Iron Steamboat	5	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	6	8
Louisville, Henderson & St. L. pf	23	25
Ramapo Water	70	100

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 4@10 per cent., closing at 6 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $292,459,099; balance, $9,814,009; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,193,029.

Money on call in London, 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 4⅜ per cent., and for three months' bills, 4⅜@4⅝ per cent.

Foreign exchange was heavy. Nominal rates were $4.81½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.80⅜@$4.81; demand, $4.85⅜; cables, $4.86¼. Commercial bills were $4.80⅜@$4.80⅝.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.23¾ and 5.20; reichsmarks, 94 1-16 and 94 15-16@95; guilders, 39⅝@39 15-16 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—20@17c discount. Chicago—5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 @$2 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-10c discount; selling, 1-10c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛ off; selling, par. St. Louis—75c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—The stock market was in a lifeless condition for the most of the day, with the trading at intervals almost at a standstill, and with the fluctuations generally narrow, but with the temper very confident. Arcadian and Parrot of the copper shares commanded much attention. The former pushed up from 31⅝ to 33⅜, mostly on Lawson buying, and then reacted to 33; the latter lifted a full point to 43. Butte, though neglected at 65, was the subject of a deal of bull gossip. Osceola sold at 83, Centennial at 22½, United States at 31½, Utah at 35¾, and Quincy at 153.

In the general market, Boston and Albany was up 5 points, to 260. United States Oil rallied a fraction to 41. Santa Ysabel reached 11 again, and Bell Telephone recovered to 355. More interest was shown at the local board, for much of the time, in the coming Harvard-Yale football game than in the tape and wagers of 2 to 1 on Harvard were very plentiful. The closing came quiet and steady.

At the Clearing House to-day money between banks was quoted at 6 per cent., and New York funds sold at 20 and 17 cents' discount. On call rates ranged from 5½ to 6½, mostly 6 per cent. Banks generally asked 6 per cent. on either collateral loans or commercial paper, though this rate was shaded where compelled by the high character of either names or collateral. On the very highest grade of security there was outside money to be had as low as 5 per cent. for four to six months.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6	7	Old Domin	..	29¾
Allouez	3¾	4½	Osceola	82¼	82½
Arcadian	31½	32	Parrot	42	43
Arnold	7½	8½	Pioneer	2	2½
Ash Bed	..	1	Quincy	150	153
Atlantic	2¼	2½	Rhode Island	4¾	5¼
B. & C. C.	35	40	Santa Fé	7½	7¾
Bost. & M.	308	310	Santa Ysabel	10¾	11
Butte & B.	63	65	Shoe	34	34⅞
Cal. & Hec.	743	..	Tamarack	218	..
Centennial	22½	23½	Utah Cons.	35	36
Franklin	17	..	Washington	1½	2
Humboldt	11½	12	White Knob	14	15½
Isle Royale	33	..	Winona	2	3
Mohawk	21	22½	Wolverine	42	43
Old Colony	..	6½			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & A.	259	260	Cent. M. pf.	60	65
Bost. & L.	245	250	Fitchburg pf.	121	122
Bost. & Me.	205	207	N. Y. & N.	..	..
Bost. & Pr.	..	303	E. 5s	112	..
Bost. Elev.	104	106	N. Y. & N.		
Bost. G. 5s.	85	86	E. 4s	110	111
Cent. Mass.	15	..	West End	93	93½

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	353	355	N. Eng. Tel.	151	153
Chi. S. Y.	198	..	U. S. Oil	40⅜	40½
Dom. Coal	45½	46½	Westinghouse Electric	39	41½
Dom. C. pf.	117½	..	Westinghouse Elect. pf.	..	66
Erie Tel.	..	100			
Mex. Tele.	3⅜	3½			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The market to-day was again dull. The principal feature was a sharp decline in the Union Traction issues. The common sold at the opening at 25, but afterward advanced a point. The preferred opened at 79, declined to 77½, and closed at 78¾. Diamond Match was traded in to some extent at prices ranging all the way from 127 to 128½. The Directors of the company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent., payable Dec. 12. Metropolitan preferred opened at 73¾, and after selling to 74, closed at 73⅞.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
472 American Linseed	11⅞	11¼	11½
550 American Linseed pf	53	52	52
50 American Strawboard	30½	30¼	30¼
6 Chicago Edison	172½	172½	172½
115 Chicago Union Traction	26	25	26
460 Chicago Un. Trac. pf	79	77½	78¾
277 Diamond Match	128½	127	127
50 Lake St. L. ctfs.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
510 Metropolitan L. pf	74	73⅞	73⅞
100 National Biscuit	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
70 National Biscuit pf	95½	95	95½
450 National Steel	46½	46	46⅜
100 South Side L.	99½	99½	99½
15 Street's W. S. C. Line	20½	20½	20½
5 Union Loop	99	99	99
175 West Chicago	117	116⅞	117
60 Western Stone	38½	37½	38½

BONDS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
$300 Lake St. Elev. deb. 5s	95	95	95
8,000 Met. Elev. gold 4s	95¼	95¼	95¼
3,000 West Chicago deb. 6s	101	101	101

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—At the opening of the stock market to-day transactions were all at fractional advances, but the gains were of brief duration in most stocks American Asphalt, after selling up to 14⅞, fell ½, and Electric Company of America was inclined to heaviness around 14⅜. With the exception of Cambria, the steel stocks held firm. Union Traction showed evidence of support. In sympathy with the decline in the coalers in New York, Reading first preferred was weak, but Lehigh Valley moved in an opposite direction under New York buying. Marsden was buoyant, and the Street had it that a bull pool had been formed to put it up. Pennsylvania Vehicle shares rallied ½ to 1; Chestaw preferred ½. Danville Bessemer was sought after around 3¾, and Diamond State Steel rose to 6¼.

The close was steady at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	38⅞	39	Union Trac.	38⅝	38⅞
Chestaw	37	38	U. G. & I.	159½	160
E. Co. of A.	14¼	14½	Welsbach Lt.	46	46
Lehigh Val.	27	27⅛	W. N. Y. & P.	..	..
Marsden	10½	10⅝	Penn.	6	6½
Phila. Trac.	95⅜	95⅝			

Nassau Bank Directors Chosen.

At the annual election held in the Nassau Bank yesterday, Frank H. Richardson, James C. Bell, William H. Rogers, Charles H. Kerner, James H. Bates, John P. Huggins, and Samuel R. Weed were elected Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Nov. 14, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
112	116	42	Adams Express	111¾	111¾	111	111	.....
16⅝	17	1,000	Am. Car & Foundry	16⅞	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
61½	62	570	Am. Car & Found. pf	62	62¼	61¾	61⅝	+ ¼
35½	36½	200	American Ice	36	36	36	36	+ ¼
78	81	200	American Ice pf	80	80	80	80	–4
44½	44¾	700	American Cotton Oil	44½	44⅝	44½	44⅝	+ ⅜
95½

at $8,677,993, against $7,372,070 in the preceding week and $9,238,064 in the corresponding period of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $397,521,223, against $415,413,233 in the corresponding period last year.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	614	614	581
1st week Nov.	$42,398	$38,352	$33,157
From Jan. 1	1,830,511	1,581,762	1,381,971
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
1st week Nov.	29,827	29,203	27,084
From Jan. 1	1,341,594	1,258,349	1,092,160
FORT WORTH & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	146	146	146
1st week Nov.	10,742	17,783	.....
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	975	975	975
1st week Nov.	109,441	97,052	82,376
From Jan. 1	4,278,119	3,945,792	3,891,222
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
1st week Nov.	34,880	30,037	16,995
From Jan. 1	1,251,894	1,180,028	985,836
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,977	4,862	4,379
1st week Nov.	705,445	695,191	662,511
From July 1	12,441,562	11,163,539	9,627,027
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	336	336	365
1st week Nov.	61,528	64,621	.....
From July 1	1,270,898	1,202,120	.....
DELAWARE & HUDSON (leased lines) for the quarter ended Sept. 30—			
New York & Canada:			
Gross earnings	343,598	290,198	299,171
Op. expenses	176,908	155,896	178,595
Net earnings	166,690	134,302	120,576
Charges	86,909	88,747	90,629
Surplus	79,781	45,555	29,947
Rensselaer & Saratoga:			
Gross earnings	824,611	771,808	782,336
Op. expenses	457,268	439,157	425,675
Net earnings	367,343	332,651	356,661
Charges	297,993	303,027	304,241
Surplus	297,993	29,624	52,420
Albany & Susquehanna:			
Gross earnings	1,203,058	1,094,256	1,155,260
Op. expenses	591,324	579,793	582,990
Net earnings	611,734	514,486	572,270
Charges	294,521	308,777	306,202
Surplus	317,213	210,689	266,068
IOWA CENTRAL for the month of August—			
Gross earnings	225,104	190,083	161,736
Op. expenses	133,253	161,129	102,192
Net earnings	91,851	28,954	59,544
For the month of September:			
Gross earnings	236,115	208,510	.....
Op. expenses	151,331	139,208	.....
Net earnings	84,784	69,302	.....
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	656,950	533,979	.....
Op. expenses	410,535	428,660	.....
Net earnings	246,415	105,319	.....
RIO GRANDE WESTERN for September—			
Gross earnings	377,552	301,580	301,571
Op. expenses	219,451	194,807	186,499
Net earnings	158,102	106,773	115,072
Prop. exp. to gross	58½	64 3-5	61⅞
Gross, 3 months	1,086,767	846,350	893,306
Net, 3 months	471,155	279,736	356,172
Surplus, 3 months	264,212	86,646	.....

STATEN ISLAND MIDLAND for the quarter ended Sept. 30—	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	58,771	58,977	*206
Op. expenses	25,864	32,007	*3,143
Net earnings	29,907	26,970	2,937
Prop. exp. to gross	49	54¼	.....
Charges	13,903	13,706	197
Surplus	16,004	13,264	2,740

*Decrease.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 14.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.03	.02
Alpha Con.	.04	.03
Andes	.16	.13
Belcher	.33	.28
Best & Belcher	.49	.38
Bullion	.06	.05
Caledonia	.61	.54
Challenge Con.	.22	.20
Chollar	.29	.19
Confidence	.70	.60
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.50	1.35
Con. Imperial	.01	.02
Crown Point	.11	.11
Gould & Curry	.24	.22
Hale & Norcross	.42	.35
Julia	.03	.02
Justice	.03	.02
Kentucky Con.	.03	.02
Lady Washington Con.	.06	.02
Mexican	.51	.34
Occidental Con.	.13	.13
Ophir	.91	.76
Overman	.17	.14
Potosi	.32	.27
Savage	.17	.15
Sag Belcher	.05	.06
Sierra Nevada	.61	.60
Standard	2.55	2.85
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con.	.38	.26
Utah Con.	.08	.08
Yellow Jacket	.24	.18
Silver bars	58⅛@58¼	58⅜@59
Mexican dollars	47½@48½	47½@48½
Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Telegraph	.12½	.12½

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Nov. 14.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	44	44½	46	46½
Alamo	12	12½	11⅞	12
Anaconda	50¾	51¼	50	51
Anchoria	80	82	78	80
Argentum	22	23	21½	22
Bankers'	15	15½	15	15¼
Battle	35	36⅞	36½	37
Blue Bell	12	15	13½	14
Coin	210	218	210	220
Columbine	20	20½	21½	21⅞
Consolidated	17¼	17¾	17⅝	17¾
Damon	24¼	26	26¾	27
Elkton	122	126	125½	130
El Paso	39	39½	39½	39⅞
Findlay	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	16
Fleece	30	35	30	35
Garfield	22¼	22¾	21	21½
Gibson	25	28	25	28
Gould	40	40¼	40	40¼
Isabella	14¾	14⅞	14¾	14⅞
Independence	50⅜	51	50	51
Jackpot	63	63½	63	64
King	98	105	97½	110
Moon Anchor	74	78	75	79
Matoa	33	33½	32	32⅝
National	16⅝	17	16⅞	17
Ophir	69	70	69	70
Pharmacist Con.	16⅜	16⅞	16¾	17
Pinnacle	33⅜	33½	33⅜	33½
Portland	245	246	242	244
Raven	74	75	74½	75
Rawlings	32	33½	33	34
Rosa	40	41	39½	41
Sovereign	16⅜	16⅞	17	17⅛
Tornado	49⅝	50½	49⅝	50
Union	36	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝
Vindicator	148	149¼	146½	148
Work	33¼	33⅝	34	34¼
Zenobia	22	22¼	21	22

FOREIGN TRADE IN OCTOBER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The statement of the imports and exports of the United States for the month of October, issued by the Bureau of Statistics, shows that the amount of merchandise imported during the month was $72,705,894, of which $20,692,014 was free of duty. The exports of domestic merchandise during the same month amounted to $125,232,975. During the last ten months the exports of merchandise exceeded the imports by $370,867,157.

The imports of gold during the last month amounted to $7,562,876 and the exports amounted to $772,867. During the last ten months the imports of gold exceeded the exports by $8,180,592.

The silver imports during October amounted to $2,193,125 and the exports to $4,985,510. During the last ten months the exports of silver exceeded the imports by $18,806,721.

SHORTAGE OF THE COTTON CROP.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The statistician of the Department of Agriculture, in a report sent to the press to-day, says that the fact that the preliminary official estimate of the cotton crop several times has turned out to be an underestimate has been due in every instance to a failure to keep pace with the rapid expansion of the productive area. When, therefore, the very large crop of last year made it manifest that the acreage had increased beyond both official and almost all commercial estimates, it was determined to institute a special and thorough investigation into the entire crop situation this year. The productive area last year is found to have been 25,000,000 acres, and that for the present year to be about 23,500,000 acres, with a probability that the final returns will show the present area to have been below rather than above the amount stated.

The investigation discloses one of the smallest average yields per acre in many years, and in estimating the total crop at a maximum of 9,500,000 bales a substantial and most ample allowance has been made for any tendency to take a pessimistic view of the situation, the actual indications at the present moment pointing to a crop of less than 9,000,000 bales. The report further says:

"In his capacity as cotton expert to the United States commission, the statistician has had in charge the preparation of the United States cotduties in that connection have afforded him additional facilities for ascertaining the actual condition of the crop in every part of the country. The unimpeachable evidence that has come to him in that capacity is in every way confirmatory of the most unfavorable reports."

Franklin National Bank Case.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, vacated the order granted Oct. 30 to Henry J. S. Hall, Frank K. Kohler, and Philip Carpenter, the Liquidating Committee of the Franklin National Bank, restraining the officers and Directors of the bank from interfering with them in their plans of liquidating the affairs of the bank. Judge Lacombe directs that the complainants Hall and Kohler restore the locks and combination of the locks on the safe-deposit vaults, safes, boxes, and doors of the bank to the condition they were in before the former restraining order was issued. The order restraining the officers and Directors from interfering with the books of the bank, disposing of its assets, or paying salaries to themselves or other employes of the bank, or continuing its affairs, is vacated.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Two Central Park West Corners Change Hands—Active Dealing in Many Classes of Property.

Daniel A. Loring has bought the plot, 100 by 125, at the northwest corner of Central Park West and Seventieth Street. The owner of record of this property is Theodore G. Stein of the firm of Stein, Cohen & Roth, architects, to whom it was transferred by Ottinger & Brother last January. In connection with this purchase, Mr. Loring has also acquired from Robert Dunlap the stable property adjoining on the north side of Seventieth Street, 25 by 100.

Mr. Loring has sold the northwest corner of Central Park West and Ninety-first Street, a plot 100 by 125, on which the steel framework of an apartment house has been completed up to the fourth story, and which came into the possession of Sonn Brothers, as mortgagees, about a year ago, and was subsequently sold by them to Mr. Loring. The name of the present buyer is withheld, but the two foregoing deals in which Mr. Loring is interested are distinct cash transactions, and not the two ends of a trade.

Ruland & Whiting have sold for Albert Schierenbeck to Edmund Coffin the five-story brick building at the northeast corner of Cliff and John Streets.

Karl M. Wallach & Son have sold the five-story single flat 222 East Seventy-fifth Street to a Mr. Eharherdt on private terms.

Max Hart reports that he has bought from Lowenfeld & Prager the plot of seven lots at the southwest corner of Second Avenue and Sixty-third Street, and that he will erect five-story flats thereon at an outlay of $150,000.

Negotiations have practically been concluded for the purchase by the Leopold Kahn Company, through Hall J. How & Co., of the eighteen lots comprising the holdings of the Heywood estate in the block bounded by Morningside Avenue East, Manhattan Avenue, and One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth Streets. The property includes the block front on Morningside Avenue East, between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth Streets, six lots adjoining on the north side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and four lots at the northwest corner of Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, the entire plot having frontages of 200.10 feet on Morningside Avenue, 350 feet on One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and 100.11 feet on Manhattan Avenue.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for William Cumming, to William Heyl Raser, for investment, the five-story flat at the northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 25 by 100.

J. C. Umberfield has sold 19 West Eighty-sixth Street, a four-story dwelling, with dining-room extension, on lot 23 by 100.

Polsom Brothers have sold for the Park estate, to Robert L. Fowler, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 22 West Sixteenth Street, 25 by 103.3.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold the old buildings 230 to 234 East Eightieth Street, 62 by 102.2; also, to Joseph Polstein, for improvement, 176 Eldridge Street, 23 by 90; also, to Dr. Henry Freeman, the two five-story tenements 317 and 319 East Forty-eighth Street, each 25 by 100.

It is reported that William R. Kendall has bought the four-story dwelling 28 East Twentieth Street, 25 by 92.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold the five-story stone-front flat, 282 Madison Street, 25 by 100.

The five-story apartment house at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street and St. Ann's Avenue has been sold through Brokers Edward P. Hamilton & Co.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William Kennelly.

244, 246, and 248 West Twenty-seventh Street, 60.5 by 98.9, two six-story brick buildings; foreclosure sale, to S. Walters. $76,880

By Herbert A. Sherman.

225 West Twenty-seventh Street, 24.6 by 98.9, five-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to W. J. Nicklas. 29,200

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

518 to 522 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 100 by 99.11, three five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the Citizens' Savings Bank. 40,900

By Strong & Ireland.

617 and 619 East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, each 25 by 100, two four-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John Yule. 27,116

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

301 West Sixty-seventh Street, northwest corner of West End Avenue, 25.5 by 80, five-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to E. W. Tyler. 15,200

64 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, 31.4 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to Opdyke & Conway. 39,341

66 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, adjoining the foregoing on the west, 31.4 by 100.11, five-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to John H. Storer. 39,341

By James L. Wells.

Tinton Avenue, west side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, six lots, each 25 by 100; executor's sale, to Mary E. Brugmann. 7,000

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, receiver's sale, 61 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, northeast corner of Lenox Avenue, 45 by 100, five-story apartment house; 51 Lenox Avenue, east side, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 30.8 by 75 with an "L" 25.3 by 25, five-story apartment house; 55, 57, and 59 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Lenox Avenue and all the rear of the foregoing, each 25 by 100.11, three five-story apartment houses; 100 St. Nicholas Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 118.6 by 58.9 by 100.3 by 55.8, seven-story brick elevator apartment house, with stores; 51 and 53 Bank Street, northwest corner of West Fourth Street, 40.11 by 72.8 by 43.2 by 70.5, six-story apartment house, with stores; Mayflower Avenue, Twenty-fourth Ward, near Pelham Road, two lots, each 25 by 100.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 26 and 28 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 529 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 21 and 20, respectively, by 100.11, two three-story dwellings. Due on judgment, on 26, $16,590; on 28, $16,966.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., sale to close an estate, 111 Varick Street, northwest corner of Broome Street, 21.1 by 70, two-story brick and frame building, with a three-story brick building at the rear; 113 Varick Street, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 21 by 70, three-story brick and frame building; 115 Varick Street, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 21 by 70, three-story brick and frame building; 566 Broome Street, north side, 70 feet west of Varick Street and at the rear of the foregoing, 20 by 63.6, three-story brick building; 159 West Seventy-first Street, north side, 550 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 102.2, three-story stone-front dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., public auction sale, 346 Eighth Avenue, east side, 63.8 feet north of Twenty-seventh Street, 19.7 by 82, four-story brick tenement, with stores; 336 West Forty-second Street, south side, 300 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story brownstone-front flat, with stores; 104 Seventh Avenue, west side, 53 feet north of Sixteenth Street, 26 by 100, five-story brick flat, with stores.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, 805 Sixth Avenue, west side, 80 feet south of Forty-sixth Street, 19.6 by 80, four-story brick building, with store.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., partition sale, 484 Grand Street, northeast corner of Willett Street, 16 by 62, four-story brick building, with store.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., executor's sale, Sherman Avenue, northwest corner of Academy Street, two lots, each 25 by 100.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Jordan J. Rollins, referee, 50 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 225.8 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 17.2 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,299.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George R. Carrington, referee, 1,240 to 1,246 Brook Avenue, east side, 149.7 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, each 17.8 by 95, four three-story frame flats. Due on judgment, $5,118; subject to other mortgages for $16,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 157 East Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 45 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 18.9 by 102.2, four-story brownstone-front flat.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 16 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, south side, 235 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 275 Water Street, south side, 52.5 feet west of Dover Street, 24.6 by 72.6 by 72.8 by 22.10, eight-story brick building. Due on judgment, $44,049.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Frank D. Arthur, referee, 602 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 116.8 feet west of Broadway, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,729.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Charles Stewart Davison, referee, 125 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 462.6 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 15.6 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,128.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 157 to 161 Goerck Street and 390 to 396 East Third Street, being the southwest corner of those streets, 72.2 on Goerck Street, 100.10 on Third Street, by 80.5 by 100, three and four story brick factory buildings.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee, Third Avenue, east side, 225.6 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 50 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $14,063.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank M. Holahan, referee, 58 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 227.4 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 33.4 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $40,643.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George E. Morgan, referee, Sedgwick Avenue, northwest side, 1,199 feet north of Cedar Avenue, 125.6 by 123.6 by 147.9 by 188 by 276.8, vacant; also, Cedar Avenue, southeast side, adjoining the foregoing, 37 by 125, vacant. Due on judgment, $5,338.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Madison Avenue, for a five-story brick tenement, 20 by 89; Lida A. Brown of 2,534 Broadway, owner; H. T. Howell, architect; cost, $17,000.

Nos. 48 and 50 James Street, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 40 by 53.3; Ann Brown of 44 Madison Street, owner; J. B. Snook & Sons, architects; cost, $10,000.

One Hundred and Eighth Street, north side, 295 feet east of First Avenue, for a two-story brick factory, 179 by 100.11; Harlem Independent Hygeia Ice Company of 2,171 Second Avenue, owner; T. H. Muller, architect; cost, $25,000.

Willis Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 89; Annie Cordler of 245 Brook Avenue, owner; John Hausen, architect; cost, $30,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, northeast corner of Barretto Street, for a three-story frame dwelling, 63 by 22; F. Hecht, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $7,500.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 400 feet east of Barretto Street, for three three-story frame tenements, 20 by 63; F. Hecht, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $18,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, southeast corner of Prospect Avenue, for a four-story brick flat, 26.5 by 87 by 85.5; M. Lally of 1,533 Kelly Street, owner; Hunter & Murgatroyd, architects; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Prospect Avenue, for six three-story brick tenements, 20 by 65; A. C. Mander, owner; Higgs & Gavigan of 1,123 Broadway, architects; cost, $60,000.

No. 15 East Eighty-sixth Street, for a four-story brick and stone dwelling, 25 by 100.8; J. R. Abney of 317 Lexington Avenue, owner; G. Atterbury of 25 West Thirty-third Street, architect; cost, $25,000.

Alterations.

No. 620 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, to a two-story brick and frame dwelling; Emily E. Nelson, premises, owner; John W. Hoff, architect; cost, $8,000.

Ryer Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, to a one-story frame dwelling, 25 by 25; Ellen Johnston, owner; E. Burger, architect; cost, $250.

Grand Street, southeast corner of Mercer Street, to a six-story brick loft building; trustees of 21 and 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, owners; A. M. Napier, architect; cost, $48,000.

No. 83 Mott Street, to a two-and-a-half-story brick dwelling and store; Alfred Macklay estate, owner; George Keister, architect; cost, $1,500.

One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, northeast corner of Lenox Avenue, to four four-story brick flats; William C. Flanagan of 63 Bond Street, owner; George Keister, architect; cost, $200.

Third Street, northeast corner of Avenue C, to a five-story brick tenement and store; S. Krause of 11 East Ninety-fourth Street, owner; B. W. Berger, architect; cost, $16,000.

Forty-seventh Street, northwest corner of Broadway, to a five-story brick factory; J. S. Suthpen of 160 West Seventy-second Street, owner; G. M. Walgrove, architect; cost, $20,000.

No. 37 West Twenty-eighth Street, to a five-story brick hotel; L. Gottlieb of 37 West Twenty-eighth Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $100.

No. 24 Pell Street, to a three-story brick restaurant; Robert Kerr, Stamford, Conn., owner; S. H. Kemp, architect; cost, $200.

No. 12 State Street, to a five-story brick boarding house; M. and J. J. Dollard, owners; cost, $500.

Throgg's Neck Road, west side, 1,500 feet south of the Boulevard, to a three-story frame dwelling; Henry Overing, owner; Snelling & Potter, architects; cost, $2,000.

Fifth Street, northwest corner of First Avenue, to a five-story brick flat; Marshall estate, owner; J. O. Bunce, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 131 Bowery, to a five-story brick restaurant and hotel; Church Temperance Society of 279 Fourth Avenue, owners; Howells & Stokes, architects; cost, $4,000.

New York's Great Building Boom.

The filing of plans on Monday for the two annexes to the Mutual Life Insurance Company's building brought the total amount involved in buildings planned since Jan. 1 to over $100,000,000. Notwithstanding the recent advances in the price of all building materials, plans filed so far this year represent an outlay of about $50,000,000 more than during the corresponding period last year. The figures of the Department of Buildings show 2,988 buildings planned in 1898, costing $58,199,290, as against 3,879 buildings in 1899, costing $100,109,421.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Nov. 14.

ADAMS PLACE, n w s, 205.8 ft s w of 183d St, 26.8x irregular; Roger Foster, referee, to William R. Syme. 3,000

AVENUE A, s w corner of 11th St, 23.8x 94; William Evans and wife to F. S. Battershall. 62,500

AVENUE B, 163, 23.8x93; Stephen A. Palmer to Mary E. Palmer. 1

ROSEWOOD AV, w s, Lots 29, 30, and 31, map of building lots in 24th Ward by Henry C. Thompson; Sophie Duden to Bertha Adler. 10

BOWERY, 124, and GRAND ST, 230 and 232, National Butchers and Drovers' Bank to the Bowery Bank. 125,000

DUAND ST, 189, 20.4x50.3x20.1x50.2; Almira Sherwood to Josiah Concklin and others. 1

EAGLE AV, w s, 122.7 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x101.7x25x99.4; Jacob Riehl and another to Henry Kamping and wife 15,000

HESTER ST, 161, 24.1x59.9x24x59.9; Mary Ehrman to Maria Capperelli and another

JEROME AV, 50 ft n of Evelyn Place, 50x100; George L. Hartford to Timothy F. Sullivan. 1

KELLY ST, n s, 75 ft w of Wales Av, 75 x115x86.4x72.5; Charles A. Jackson, referee, to George D. Brown. 6,400

LOT 382, map of the Arden property, East Chester; Sidney J. Cowan, referee, to Amelia E. Hayes. 400

LOT 365, map of the Arden property, East Chester; Sidney J. Cowan, referee, to Amelia E. Hayes. 400

LOTS 365 and 382, on mortgage map of Arden property, East Chester; Amelia E. Hayes to Hortense E. Horton. 3,000

MORRIS AV, e s, 139.6 ft s of 149th St, 29.5x101.6x irreg; Herman Schmuck and Michael Montag to Amelia Krueger. 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 77, 24.4x irregular; Milton L. Williams to Alice A. Williams

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 505 ft n of 156th St, 48.2x100; G. Whitaker, referee, to Ernest-Marx-Nathan Co. 9,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 74.11 ft n of 146th St, 25x125; Margaretha Struss to Marie F. Struss. 1

TELLER AV, e s, 99.1 ft n of 169th St, 25x82; E. B. Levy to F. C. Buckland. 100

VANDERBILT AV, East, e s, 50 ft n of 186th St, 50x100; Richard V. Stevens to William Phelan. 1

2D AV, n s, 150 ft w of Union Av, 50x100; Emma M. Denninger to Jennie Brown.

2D AV, e s, 25.11 ft s of 104th St, 25x75; Albert Rothermel to Arnold Adler. 1

3D AV, e s, 103 ft n of Spring Place, 22x101x18x100.3; Herman Schmuck and Michael Montag to Mary Blechner. 1

3D AV, w s, 82 ft n of 176th St, 26x95.11; Frank S. Acer, referee, to Frank L. Tierney and another. 15,000

7TH AV, e s, 40.1 ft s of 37th St, 20x75; Carrie Leacock to James C. Thomas. 16,500

27TH ST, s 521 and 523 West, 50x98.9; Rachel A. Lynch to William Buhler. 1

28TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Julie M. Hotchkiss to Abraham Goldsmith. 100

28TH ST, s s, 210.9 fe e of 9th Av, 21.5x 98.9; Augustus S. Doane to Agnes C. Doane. 1

60TH ST, 247 West, 25.1x100.5; David R. Daly, referee, to Jacob Lawson. 8,525

84TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 1st Av, 17.11x 102.2; Tobias Krakower to Rose A. Mullen. 8,000

92D ST, n s, 278 ft w of 3d Av, 22.6x 100.8x irregular; Stephen A. Palmer to Mary E. Palmer. 1

96TH ST, 134 West, 25x100.8; Alexander Cameron to Esther A. Wheaton. 1

96TH ST, 134 West, 25x100.8; Esther A. Wheaton to Alexander Cameron. 1

112TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 50x 100.11; Elbert D. Howes, Jr., to F. W. Meyer. 1

118TH ST, s s, 177 ft w of Avenue A, 17x 100.11; John B. Pine, referee, to Ida A. W. Siney. 6,500

124TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 108x100.11; Eugene C. Potter and wife to Anthony Clinchy. 1

125TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 140x 100.11 Mina A. Kopper to Frances Cooper, ½ part. 1

125TH ST, 317 East, 20x99.11; Charles H. Beer to Frank H. Moffatt, executor, &c. 1

127TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x99.11; Thomas J. Dunn, Sheriff, to Francis J. Schnagg. 22,000

152D ST, n w corner of Macomb's Dam Road, 69.2x74.11x100.7x85.1; Herman Schnick and another to Frederick W. Meyer. 25,000

179TH ST, n s, 35 ft e of Bathgate Av, 25x 108; Heinrich Roth to Charles McConnell. 3,950

187TH ST, 533 West, 19x94.10; Franz J. G. Bishof to Amy C. Low. 1

Recorded Leases.

CANTON, Thomas M. to William Schwenker; 1433 St, 734 East, 3 years. 360

DIMMIG, John, to Abbie Klipper; Amsterdam Av, 149, 3½ years. 1,500

FREUDENMACHER, Philip, to Ellel Schechter; Morris Av, 691, 3 years. 240

JOHNSON, David V., and another, to Joseph A. Tully; Houston St, 88, n w corner of West Broadway, 10 years.

PULLING, Theresa, to Simon P. Goodhart; 64th St, 131 East, 1 year. $1,000 to 1,350

Recorded Mortgages.

ADLER, Arnold, to Albert Rothermel; 2d Av, e s, 25.11 ft s of 104th St, 2 years. 1,500

ANDERSON, James, to Maude A. Deeley; Wendover Av, s s, 52 ft w of Brook Av, demand. 1,500

ANDERSON, James, to Maude A. Deeley; Webster Av, e s, 50 ft s of 170th St, demand. 1,500

ARNOLD, John H. V., to Benjamin Strasser; 48 East 69th St, 1 year. 35,000

BAILER, Edwin, to Marie Eichler; Avenue C, n w corner of 6th St, Unionport, 1 year. 6,000

BROWN, George D., to T. Chanon Press; Kelly St, n s, 75 ft w of Wales Av, demand. 5,000

BROWN, James E., to James E. Osterhoudt, guardian, &c.; Eagle Av, w s, 526.1 ft s of Westchester Av, 3 years. 13,500

BUCKLAND, Frank C., to Ephraim B. Levy; Teller Av, e s, 199 ft n e of 169th St, 3 years. 3,900

CHARIG, Irving S., to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; Willis Av, 143, w s, 25x81.6, 3 years. 15,000

CLINCHY, Anthony, to Frederick G. Potter; 124th St, n s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 1 year. 20,000

CLINCHY, Anthony, to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 124th St, n s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 1 year. 86,000

COHEN, Louis, to Amelia Katz; 287 Avenue B, 5 years. 7,000

DOCTER, George and Emanuel, to Max Katz and Ludwick Polacek; 74th St, n s, 125 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year. 4,000

DZIKOWSKA, Victoria, to Westchester Fire Insurance Company; 8th Av, s e corner of 4th St, 3 years. 2,000

EUELL, Paul, to Mary E. Birrell; 80th St, n s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years. 27,000

FONTHAM, Charles F., to Elvene Fontham; 95th St, n s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year. 2,000

FREEDMAN, Richard W., to J. Sterling St. John; 121st St, s s, 300 ft w of Park Av, 1 year. 10,000

HELMKE, Henry B., to Emanuel Hellner and another; 8th Av, n w corner of 137th St, 199.10 ft to 138th St, ½ year. 15,000

HILL, Horace K., to the Wappinger Savings Bank; 6th Av, s s, west half of Lot 645, map of village of Wakefield, 1 year. 2,500

KIRSCHBAUM, Marks, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 235 West 18th St, 5 years. 15,000

LANDAUER, Julius, to Alexander Macduff; 107th St, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years. 5,000

LYMAN, William, to Francis P. McKeon, guardian, &c.; 151 East 112th St, 3 years. 5,000

MANN, Charles, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 2,352 3d Av, 1 year. 20,000

MANTEAU, Mary M., or Marie M., to the German Sayings Bank; Franklin Av, s e s, 512.1 ft n of 168th St, 1 year. 5,000

McCONNELL, Charles, to Heinrich Roth; 179th St, n s, 35 ft e of Bathgate Av, 3 years. 2,950

MOETZ, George F. L., and wife to Harry G. Dart; Avenue St. John, n e corner of Bayard St, 2 years. 500

MORGAN, May B., to East River Savings Institution; 203 East 46th St, 1 year. 6,000

MULLER, Clemens, to Wilhelmina F. Muller; 2d Av, w s, 76.8 ft s of 79th St, 3 years. 5,000

NORRIS, James, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 132d St, n s, 881.2 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year. 5,000

O'CONNOR, Roderic, to James M. Wentz; Boston Av, e s, 62.7 ft s of 169th St, demand. 5,000

PAUL, Dora, to Mary Archer and others; 154th St, n s, 216.8 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 5 years. 3,000

PICKEN, John A., to Robert C. Embree, trustee; 131st St, n s, 150 ft w of Park Av, 3 years. 20,000

REA, Hugh, to Simeon C. Bradley; Park Av West, w s, 187.5 ft s of 183d St, 3 years. 3,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Albert Clechner; 8th Av, s w corner of 112th St, 1 year. 2,500

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to William M. Kingsland; 127th St, s s, 225 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years. 19,000

SCOTT, Marie G. and George, to David Scott; 53d St, n s, 375 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year. 2,500

SCANNELL, John F., to Lizzie B. Barry and another, trustees; 19th St, 39 East, 3 years. 90,000

SCANNELL, John F., to Jacob D. Butler; 39 East 19th St, demand. 15,158

SCHWARTZ, Bernard N. and Henry J., also James M. Lehmaier, individually and as firm, &c., and others to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 22d St, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years. 80,000

SIRE, Leander S., to William H. Johns; 58th St, n s, 175 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year. 2,000

SMITH, Theophilus G., trustee, to Jennie M. Brady; 1,236 Fulton Av, 3 years. 2,500

STEARNS, William H., to Alexander W. Fraser

WINTER RESORTS.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I., OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, held at the Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, on the 17th day of August, 1899. Present, Hon. David McAdam, Justice.

In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of the SAFETY THIRD RAIL ELECTRIC COMPANY of New York for a voluntary dissolution of said corporation.

On reading and filing the petition of Ralph H. Beach, Walstein F. Douthirt, Emerson McMillin, Jr., Louis Steckler, Cantine T. Scoville, William M. Keepers, David F. Halstead, and Arthur B. Ellbeck, a majority of the Directors of the Safety Third Rail Electric Company of New York, a domestic corporation, organized under the laws of the State of New York, having its principal office located in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, which petition is dated the 11th day of August, 1899, and schedule thereto annexed, both duly verified by each of the petitioners on the 11th day of August, 1899; and on reading and filing due proof of the service of said petition and schedule, notice of motion and a copy of this proposed order on the Attorney General, and

On motion of Kellogg, Rose & Smith, attorneys for the petitioners, it is

Ordered, that all persons interested in the said corporation, the Safety Third Rail Electric Company of New York, show cause before this court at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 22d day of November, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why the said corporation should not be dissolved, and why an order or judgment dissolving the said corporation, and winding up its affairs and distributing its property among its creditors and stockholders, should not be entered; and it is further

Ordered, that a copy of this order be published at least once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the 22d day of November, 1899, in The New York Law Journal and in The New York Daily Times, published in the City of New York, New York County, New York; also that a copy of said order be served upon each of the persons specified in the schedule annexed to this petition as a creditor or stockholder of said corporation, or as a person to whom an engagement of the corporation is to be performed, such service to be made, either personally, at least twenty days before the time appointed for the hearing as above set forth, or by depositing a copy of this order at least forty days before the time so appointed in the Post Office, inclosed in a securely closed post-paid wrapper, addressed to each person to be served at his residence, as stated in the schedule.

Ent.: D. McA., J. S. C.

BOOKSTAVER, MARCUS B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARCUS B. BOOKSTAVER, lately doing business in the County and City of New York, individually, and in partnership with one Brown, under the firm name of Bookstaver & Brown, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof duly verified to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Marcus B. Bookstaver for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 128 Franklin Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, the 16th day of October, 1899.

BYRON RAWSON, Assignee.

EDWIN CLINTON HARVEY, Attorney for Assignee, 128 Franklin Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, NOTICE is hereby given that at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held at the County Court House, Part I., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of November, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as petitioner can be heard, BATT & ESBERG, a corporation created under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New York, will present a petition for the change of name of said corporation, so that it shall thereafter be designated as BATT, GUNST & ESBERG.—Dated New York, October 7th, 1899.

DAVIS & KAUFMANN,
Attorneys for Petitioner, 280 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—WILLIAM H. BAGNELL, W. Napier Church, and Robert Mackenzie, as trustees for Kate I. C. C. Grant de Longueuil, formerly Sprowle, and Edward Mitchell, as trustee under the last will and testament of Abner Weyman, deceased, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM WAHLE, Henry Hintermeister, Mollie Hintermeister, Clara Wakeman, Seward Blaker, Thaddeus B. Wakeman, as trustee for Andrew Blake James; Emily I. Wakeman, Thaddeus B. Wakeman, individually; Mary Wakeman, wife of Thaddeus B. Wakeman, the name "Mary" being fictitious, the true first name of this defendant being unknown to plaintiffs; Andrew Blake James, and Artemus J. Smith; also John Smith, Ann Smith, wife of John Smith; Jane Smith; the names "John Smith," "Ann Smith," and "Jane Smith" being fictitious names, used to describe the tenants in possession of premises known as Number 642 West 149th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the true names of said tenants being unknown to plaintiffs; and all other person or persons having or claiming to have the possession or right of possession to the whole or any part of the premises known as Number 642 West 149th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, also unknown to plaintiffs, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended and supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended and supplemental complaint.

Dated September 27th, 1899.

MITCHELL & MITCHELL,
Plaintiffs' Attys., Office and Post Office address, 44 & 46 Wall Street, Manhattan, N. Y.

To the defendants Emily I. Wakeman, Thaddeus B. Wakeman, individually; Mary Wakeman, wife of Thaddeus B. Wakeman, the name "Mary" being fictitious, the true first name of this defendant being unknown to plaintiffs, and Andrew Blake James:

The foregoing supplemental summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order made by the Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 4th day of November, 1899, and on said day filed with the amended and supplemental complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said county.

Dated New York, November 6th, 1899.

MITCHELL & MITCHELL,
Plaintiffs' Attys., Office and Post Office address, No. 44 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York. n8-law6wW

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—VICTOR GERHARDS, plaintiff, against MICHAEL CHISLING, Michael Cowen, Gustave Blass, "Max" Newman, "Sidney" Cowen, "Charles" Cowen, "James" Cowen, Hermon Andree, Clarence I. Hornick, "Frank" Cornand, Rachel Reiter, José Podrigues, the names "Max," "Sidney," "Charles," "James," and "Frank" being fictitious, their real Christian names being unknown to plaintiff; Michael Davis, "Mary" Davis, his wife, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her real name being unknown to plaintiff; John W. Rapp, Arthur S. Miller, George Backer, and Adelbert S. Nichols, Julius Spragat, and Jacob Leitner, defendants.—Second Supplemental Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the supplemental complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, October 9, 1899.

QUACKENBUSH & WISE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address Number 163 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Michael Davis, "Mary" Davis, his wife, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her real name being unknown to plaintiff; Michael Cowen, Julius Spragat, and José Rodrigues, defendants:

The foregoing supplemental summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated October 17th, 1899, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the seventeenth day of October, 1899, with the supplemental complaint in the above-entitled action.

Dated New York, October 17, 1899.

QUACKENBUSH & WISE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address Number 163 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ol8law6w.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 1564—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—JOHN F. DICKINSON, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John F. Dickinson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 13, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 6, 1899, at 10:30 a. m., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 15, 1899.

NO. 1691—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS GREEN, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Louis Green, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Louis Green was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 15, 1899.

TO THE CREDITORS OF LOUIS LEWENSOHN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of October, 1899, the said Louis Lewensohn was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 237 Broadway, New York City, on the 24th day of November, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADOLPH E. SCHWAB and GUSTAVE SCHWAB, (formerly members of the firm of William Schwab and Sons,) Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Adolph E. Schwab and Gustave Schwab, (formerly members of the firm of William Schwab & Sons,) of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Adolph E. Schwab and Gustave Schwab were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated Nov. 14th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK M. WEILER, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Frank M. Weiler of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Frank M. Weiler was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated Nov. 14th, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAILEY, DEBORAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEBORAH ANN BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers hereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Willis Benner, 41 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of September, 1899. CHARLES BENNER, WILLIAM H. BAILEY, WILLIAM E. FROST, Executors. WILLIS BENNER, Attorney for Executors, 141 Broadway Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s6-law6mW

BALDWIN, SUSAN T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN T. BALDWIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jared G. Baldwin, Jr., 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before February 7th, 1900.—Dated New York, July 19, 1899. JARED G. BALDWIN, Executor. JARED G. BALDWIN, Jr., Attorney for Executor, 33 Wall Street, New York City. jy19-law6mW

BOTHNER, DOROTHEA J. E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Dorothea J. E. Bothner, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Hyde & Leonard, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1899.

GUSTAV O. BOTHNER, Administrator.
HYDE & LEONARD, Attorneys for Administrator, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au16-law6mW

BURCHARD, THOMAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. BURCHARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of June, 1899. WILLIAM J. LEEDS, ROSWELL B. BURCHARD, Executors. VAN DUZER & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je21-law6mW

COX, ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA COX, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 31 Nassau Street, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of October, 1899. ISABELLA MACPHERSON COX, Executrix. MARY ELIZA COX, Executrix. WM. H. HOPKINS, Attorney for Executrices, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. o18-law6mW

DOWIE, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER DOWIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Bell Wait, Jr., executor's attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of May, 1899.—HENRY S. AMBLER, Executor. WM. BELL WAIT, Jr., Attorney for the Executor 31 Nassau Street, New York City. my17-law6mW

FRIES, JOHN CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN CHARLES FRIES, late of the County of New York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Jno. Alex. Beall, their attorney, No. 150 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of May, 1900.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1899. LOUISA FRIES, LOUIS A. RODENSTEIN, Executors. JNO. ALEX. BEALL, Attorney for Executors, 150 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan. o25-law6mW

GREMMLER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GREMMLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Coleman & Donohue, No. 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1899. CHARLES HEPS and LOUIS RUPP, Executors. COLEMAN & DONOHUE, Attorneys for Executors, 203 Broadway, N. Y. C.

HAWLEY, RAVAUD K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAVAUD K. HAWLEY, late of the County of New York and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of December, 1899.—Dated June 8th, 1899. CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX, L. DEAN HOLDEN, Executors. ROGER A. PRYOR, Attorney for Executors, No. 52 Broadway Borough of Manhattan, City of New York je14-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York:

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB BAIZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Cardozo & Nathan, their attorneys, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of August, 1899.

ADOLPH PEREIRA,
EMILY M. BAIZ,
Executors.
CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City au9-law6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GLOVER, THOMAS JAMES.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Louisa T. Glover, Thomas G. Barry, Edward B. Barry, James A. Glover, Weltha M. Reynaud, Edward A. Glover, Henry W. B. Glover, Frederick R. Glover, Louisa T. Glover, John M. Glover, Agnes Glover, and Mary Benedict, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of THOMAS JAMES GLOVER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Louisa T. Glover of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing and two codicils thereto, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Thomas James Glover, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the 30th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of this Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 30th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
T. G. BARRY, Atty. for Petitioner, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. n15-1aw6wW

JANE REDFIELD TURNURE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE REDFIELD TURNURE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Zabriskie, Burrill & Murray, their attorneys, No. 21 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1899.

LAWRENCE TURNURE, JR.,
JEANNIE TURNURE MALLORY,
GEORGE E. TURNURE,
Executors.
ZABRISKIE, BURRILL & MURRAY, Attorneys for Executors, 21 Broad Street, New York. je14-law6mW

LOGUE, ELIZABETH A. C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH A. C. LOGUE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, viz., at the office of Darlington & Jenkins, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of September, 1899. JOHN LOGUE, Administrator, DARLINGTON & JENKINS, Att'ys for Admr., 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y. s27-1aw6mW

MORRIS, BRIDGET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Bridget Morris, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 61 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1899. JOHN MORRIS, Administrator. E. D. WHITE, Attorney for Administrator, 61 Park Row, New York City. n15-1aw6mW

PRITZ, CHRISTINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTINE PRITZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899. RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER and ANTONY HAHN, Executors. GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys, 30 Broad St., N. Y. City. je14-law6mW

SANDHAM, SARAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH ANN SANDHAM, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John Hardy, No. 235 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November, 1899.—Dated New York, the 16th day of May, 1899. ANNA M. SANDHAM, Administratrix. JOHN HARDY, Attorney for Administratrix, 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. my17-law6mW

SHEIBLE, ALBERT E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT E. SHEIBLE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Horwitz and Samuels, at No. 346 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1899. NATHAN SALSBURY, Executor. HORWITZ AND SAMUELS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. je21-law6mW

SCHWIETERING, HERMANN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMANN H. SCHWIETERING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 28 Greene Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of June 1899. HERMANN HARTMANN, GERHARD VON THULEN, Executors. LARNED & MARKS, Attorneys for Executors, 170 Broadway, New York City. je28-law6mW

VAN SCHAICK, JENKINS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Jenkins Van Schaick, late of the County of New York, N. Y., deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their places of transacting business, No. 35 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next. Dated New York, the 27th day of June, 1899.

JOHN D. VAN SCHAICK,
SINGLETON VAN SCHAICK,
Executors.
JOHN D. KERNAN, Attorney for Executors, 39 Liberty St., New York City. je28-law6mW

WILLIAMS, EDWARD T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD T. WILLIAMS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, as their place of transacting business at the office of Marbury, Ely & Fox, No. 49 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of October, 1899. JOHANNA M. WILLIAMS, Administratrix. JAMES S. BEARDS, Administrator. CHARLES FOX, Attorney for Administrators, No. 3 Broad Street, New York. o25-law6mW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

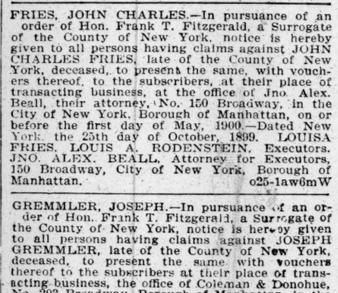
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—EMILY BEAUMONT, wife of Charles L. Beaumont, plaintiff, against WILLIAM WAHLE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fifteenth day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning on the southwesterly side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, distant one hundred and sixteen feet eight inches northwestwardly from the southwesterly corner of said One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and the Boulevard, or Eleventh Avenue; running thence northwestwardly along the southwesterly side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street sixteen feet eight inches; thence southwestwardly partly through the centre of a party wall parallel to said boulevard ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence southeastwardly and parallel to One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street sixteen feet eight inches, and thence northeastwardly parallel to the boulevard and partly through the centre of another party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, October 24th, 1899. FRANK D. ARTHUR, Referee.

ROBERT C. EMBREE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

Street No. of this property is 602.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $11417.09, with interest thereon from 21st day of October, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $321.75, with interest from October 21, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $108.43 and interest.—Dated New York, October 24, 1899.

FRANK D. ARTHUR, Referee.
o25-2aw8w&n15

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, plaintiff, against the New York Steam Power Company and others, defendants.

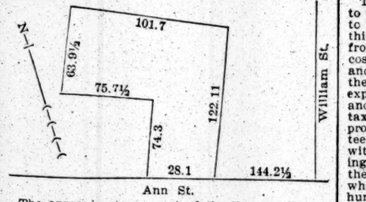
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-first day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 3d day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of Ann Street, at the division line between the premises hereby conveyed and land formerly of F. Panton, and which point is distant one hundred and forty-four feet two and one-half inches, more or less, westerly from the northwesterly corner of Ann and William Streets, running thence westwardly, along the northerly line of Ann Street, twenty-eight feet one inch, more or less, to the division line between the premises known as Numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-five (55) Ann Street; thence northeastwardly through a party wall standing on the line between the said premises Numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-five (55) Ann Street and beyond the same one hundred and forty-four feet and three inches, more or less, to the rear line of the said premises Number fifty-five (55) Ann Street; thence westwardly along the rear line of the premises Numbers fifty-five, (55,) and fifty-three (53,) fifty-one, (51,) and forty-nine (49) Ann Street seventy-five feet seven and one-half inches, more or less, to land formerly of the heirs of George Lorillard, deceased; thence northeastwardly along the said land formerly of the heirs of George Lorillard, deceased, sixty-three feet nine and one-half inches, more or less, to land formerly of Thomas H. Leggett; thence eastwardly along said land formerly of Thomas H. Leggett and land of others so as to include the storehouse lately occupied by the American Fur Company one hundred and one feet seven inches, more or less, to the said land late of F. Panton; and thence southwestwardly along the said land late of F. Panton one hundred and twenty-two feet eleven inches, more or less, to the said northerly line of Ann Street at the place of beginning, being now known by the street Numbers fifty-seven (57) and fifty-nine (59) Ann Street, and being the same premises which were conveyed to the said The New York Steam Power Company by Patrick Reilly and wife by deed dated February 4, 1870, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York February 2d, 1870, in Liber 1142 of Conveyances, Page 177.

Dated New York, October 11, 1899.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $50,355.43, with interest thereon from September 28, 1899, together with the costs and allowances, amounting to $375.75, with interest from the 6th day of October, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,386.15 and interest.

Dated New York, October 11, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, Nov. 17, 1899, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York, Nov. 3, 1899.

CHAS. G. F. WAHLE, Referee.

CHARLES E. MILLER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE GIRARD LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY, AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, a Pennsylvania, as Trustee for Nellson Brown, under the will of Alexander Brown, deceased, plaintiff, against WILLIAM B. POPE et al., defendants.—Notice of sale.

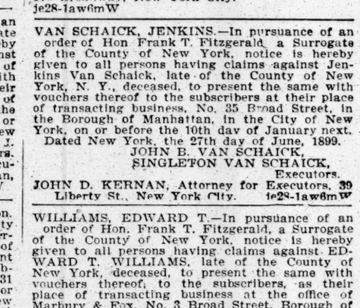
In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action on the fourth day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment appointed, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of November, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fourth Avenue distant twenty-five feet six and one-half inches southwardly from the southeastwardly corner of Eighty-first Street and Fourth Avenue, running thence eastwardly, parallel to Eighty-first Street, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred feet, thence southwardly, parallel to Fourth Avenue, twenty-five feet six and one-half inches, thence westwardly, parallel or nearly so with Eighty-first Street, one hundred feet to the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, thence northwardly, along the easterly side of Fourth Avenue, twenty-five feet six and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning; being the same premises conveyed to William B. Pope by William H. Ransom and wife by deed dated September 10th, 1886, and recorded September 13th, 1886, in Liber 1,987 of Conveyances, Page 141. Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder, and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof.—Dated New York, November 6th, 1899.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

ADAMS & COMSTOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 36 Wall Street, New York City.

The premises to be sold are known as No. 933 Park Avenue, and the following is a diagram thereof:



The approximate amount of the liens or charges upon the premises, to satisfy which the property is to be sold, is $24,433.34, with interest thereon from the third day of November, 1899, besides the costs and allowance amounting to $558.09, with interest thereon from November 4th, 1899, besides the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and other liens upon the property which are to be paid by the Referee out of the purchase money or allowed to the purchaser is:

Taxes for 1897 ..... $378.00
Taxes for 1898 ..... 361.80
Taxes for 1899 ..... 360.08

Water rent by meter since Feb. 14, 1898, amount not fixed, to which should be added the interest on said amounts respectively.—Dated New York, November 6th, 1899.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

n8-2aw3wW&S&n29

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—Place of Trial.—CHARLES WEINBERG, plaintiff, against SARAH M. HUNT and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 30th day of October, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 29th day of November, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, with the buildings thereon, described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of Forty-fifth Street and the westerly side of Sixth Avenue, and running thence southerly, parallel with Sixth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet four (4) inches; thence westerly, parallel with Forty-fifth Street twenty (20) feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Sixth Avenue, and part of the way through the middle of a party wall, one hundred (100) feet four (4) inches to the southerly side of Forty-fifth Street; and thence easterly, along the southerly side of Forty-fifth Street twenty (20) feet to the point or place of beginning, be said several distances and dimensions more or less; said premises being known as No. 110 West Forty-fifth Street.

Dated New York, November 3rd, 1899.

ARTHUR D. TRUAX, Referee.

LACH

MOLINEUX NOW ON TRIAL

Ten Talesmen Examined, but None Qualifies as a Juror.

PRISONER AS COOL AS EVER

His Counsel's Request to Have the Case Heard in the Supreme Court Denied by Recorder Goff.

Roland Burnham Molineux was placed on trial for his life yesterday in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions before Recorder Goff charged with having caused the death of Katherine J. Adams by poison on Dec. 28 last. There have been many notable murder trials in New York County in late years, but even the most celebrated of these have failed to arouse the general interest manifested in the trial of young Molineux. His prominence in club life, the standing of his father, Gen. Molineux; the peculiar character of the evidence, and the circumstances surrounding the whole case, and the many long and bitterly fought legal battles that have led up to this final act in the drama are accountable for this interest.

The trial will be a long one, and every legal resource will be brought into play both for and against the accused. The examination of ten talesmen yesterday without finding one who was considered qualified to serve gave some hint of the time that will be consumed in getting the jury, while Mr. Weeks's constant objections and exceptions to every point made by the prosecution showed that the record will be a voluminous one and that the counsel for the defense will lose no point that may in time to come aid his client.

There was a great crowd of persons in the corridors of the Criminal Court Building, drawn thither by the announcement that Molineux would be put on trial. There were many lawyers and newspaper men, but by far the greater part of the crowd was formed of the usual morbidly curious individuals who follow trials of this kind. Col. Gardiner, however, had issued an order that none except members of the bar and others closely associated with the case would be allowed in the courtroom, and the court officers carried these orders out to the letter.

The witnesses began to arrive shortly before 10:30 o'clock, headed by Harry Cornish. Gen. Molineux came in a moment later with Bartow S. Weeks and George Gordon Battle, his son's attorneys. Gen. Molineux seemed to be in fine spirits, although anxiety has made many lines in his face since his son's incarceration. He said he was glad the vindication of his son was at hand. He took a seat at the table with the attorneys, and, removing his hat, placed a small silk skullcap on his head.

The usual routine of calling the calendar was proceeded with and the case of the People vs. Roland B. Molineux was found to be the last on the list. Mr. Weeks had left the room to see his client, and when Mr. Cowan, for the District Attorney, announced that the people expected to be ready, Mr. Battle asked the indulgence of the Court until his associate returned.

After a few minutes the central figure in the drama and Mr. Weeks walked in. Molineux was dressed as neatly as ever in a black, double-breasted sack suit. A neat pin adorned his tie, and on the little finger of his left hand there glistened two rings set with diamonds and rubies. He smiled at Mr. Battle and kissed his hand to his father, and then, taking a seat next to the General, entered into earnest conversation with him.

His demeanor was much the same as that exhibited by him ten months ago when he took the stand before Coroner Hart at the inquest. He looked around fearlessly, betrayed no nervousness, and kept his head well erect. Always pale, he had an added pallor that made his face look almost ghastly. The answers of some of the talesmen to the questions put to them seemed to cause him much amusement, and several times he laughed heartily.

The legal battle opened as soon as Recorder Goff took his seat on the bench. Mr. Weeks reminded the Recorder of his decision that he would not try the case unless all the parties to the action were agreed, and said that, in view of the action of the District Attorney all through the case, he thought that it should be heard in the Supreme Court. Mr. Weeks then reviewed the case at length, pointing out that all the other proceedings were had in the Supreme Court.

District Attorney Gardiner said the prosecution was justified in taking the action it did on account of the "dastardly efforts" on the part of the defense to get witnesses out of the way. "Wil you state on your responsibility as an officer of this county and court," asked the Recorder, "that there are no proceedings now pending that would interfere with the regularity of the trial here?" Col. Gardiner declared there was none, and the Court said the trial would go on.

Mr. Weeks then made a motion to dismiss the indictment, and in the course of his argument Recorder Goff told him that he was wasting the time of the Court with trivialities. Finally the name of the first talesman was called. He was Thomas E. Ostrander of 60 Broadway. After answering a number of questions he said he was opposed to capital punishment. He was excused.

Otto G. Smith of 127 West Fifty-eighth Street had conscientious scruples against conviction on circumstantial evidence and was excused. Emil Hahn of 451 Broadway, who had the same scruples, was asked to define the difference between direct and circumstantial evidence. He said that direct evidence was the evidence in a case, and circumstantial evidence was the circumstances. He was excused.

Edward Sprague of 1,130 Park Avenue, when asked to define circumstantial evidence, said such evidence was imaginary and fictitious. "We believe that, too," said Mr. Weeks. Mr. Sprague was excused because the Recorder said he did not have the qualifications called for in the code, and Michael Carr, John H. Stelges, and Jacob C. Keyser were excused for the same cause.

Mr. Carr, who is a retired restaurant keeper, was asked what he would understand should the Court instruct him that "the existence of malice may be inferred from the perpetration of the deed," and he startled the auditors by saying, "I should understand from that that if they were not married they ought to be." Mr. Carr finally admitted that he had misunderstood the question, and had heard "married" for "malice."

William Gribben of 1,073 Third Avenue and Thomas J. Campbell of 375 Lexington Avenue both objected to the infliction of the death penalty and were excused, while William Culman escaped service by saying he knew both Mr. Weeks and Mr. Osborne.

Recorder Goff said he had ordered two extra panels to be drawn, and that the case would go on to-day in Part IV. of the General Sessions.

A DARTMOUTH COLLEGE CLUB.

Local Alumni of the Institution to Organize One on Saturday.

The Dartmouth and Columbia College elevens are to engage in a football contest in this city on Saturday, and the event will be marked by the formation in New York of a Dartmouth Club. There are in the city some 500 graduates of Dartmouth, and some of them have undertaken the organization of a body which will tend to bring them all together from time to time to renew college associations. It is not intended to have a Dartmouth College Club building at present, but simply to obtain leased quarters, where monthly luncheons and dinners can be served. Prominent in the movement are ex-Supreme Court Justice William N. Cohen, President of the Alumni Association; Charles H. Beckett, C. F. Matthewson, a Trustee of the college; B. S. Harmon, S. S. Perry, and H. H. Gibson.

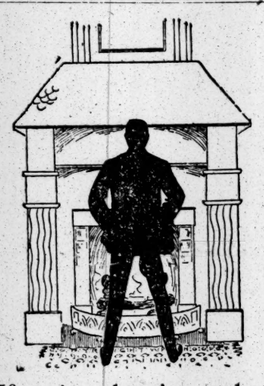
The gentlemen named have already provided for the entertainment of the Dartmouth football team after the battle on Saturday. The chasers of the pigskin will be entertained at a theatre party, and after the show there will be a supper at the Murray Hill Hotel, where the Dartmouth Club will be organized.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT FINED.

Judgment Entered for His Failure to Perform Jury Service.

Cornelius Vanderbilt had a judgment entered against him yesterday in the office of the County Clerk for $110 through failure to act as a juror in the City Court in April last. Mr. Vanderbilt was summoned as a juror and did not appear, and the usual fine of $100 was imposed upon him.

The Corporation Counsel subsequently served him with an order to show cause why the fine should not be enforced. He did not put in an appearance, and an order was made confirming the imposition of the fine, which was entered in the form of a judgment, with $10 costs.



If you're planning to buy a Winter overcoat that'll not cost more than $28 to $35, the sole obstacle to surmount here will be the embarrassment of choice.

At $35, a kersey, wool-lined, silk shoulders; a grey ribbed overcoating, similar to frieze; and a black Raglan.

At $32, a grey Raglan.

At $30, a kersey in blue, black, brown and Oxford mixed.

At $28, a light grey, a black and blue rough beaver, a black or blue kersey, and a dark or light grey paddock.

One overcoat that belongs in this class hasn't even had "honorable mention"—a brown diagonal cheviot, silk-lined, made to fetch $30; but nobody seemed to like it. Its price has dropped to $15—poor thing!

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

DEWEY GOES TO WASHINGTON.

Says the Charleston's Loss Was Due to Bad Spanish Charts—Gets a Large Mail.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey left New York for Washington yesterday afternoon.

It was not generally understood that Admiral Dewey purposed leaving New York so soon.

With Mrs. Dewey he took breakfast in their rooms at 8:45 o'clock. An immense amount of mail, newspapers, telegrams, and cards occupied much space near the table. Dewey hastily glanced over them and left a majority of the missives for future inspection.

Neither the Admiral nor Mrs. Dewey left the Waldorf yesterday prior to their departure for the West Twenty-third Street Ferry. Their leave-taking from the hotel was not marked by one of the popular demonstrations, so many of which have lately been accorded.

When they boarded the ferryboat Pittsburg the Admiral was promptly recognized. There were enthusiasts who shouted "Hurrah for Dewey!" but as a rule the people kept at a respectful distance.

The Admiral and his bride took seats in the upper cabin, and while many found a pretext to pass them closely to get a good look at them, few did anything to attract attention.

Dewey was in excellent humor, and to a reporter for THE TIMES again expressed the belief that the intercession of the press had done much to add to his comfort during the last two days. Talking of the loss of the Charleston, he said:

"I am sorry, very sorry. The northern cost of Luzon is a dangerous one, and I have always been anxious about the vessels going near there. I sent the Charleston there once myself, and I was worried until she returned. The coast has been badly charted.

"The work was done by the Spaniards, and they did not do it well. But it is very gratifying to know that none of the crew was lost."

George Goodwin Dewey was at the station when the train started. He kissed his stepmother affectionately, and there was unmistakable proof of fatherly love in the Admiral's hearty handshake when he took leave of his son.

The Admiral and Mrs. Dewey had seats in the parlor car Maryland. One of their fellow-passengers was Assemblyman E. H. Fallows of this city.

EVIDENCE FAVORS DELEHANTY.

Sailors' Snug Harbor Investigators Hear Five Witnesses.

The special committee of the Board of Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, which has been investigating the charges against Commander Daniel Delehanty, as Governor of the institution, held another meeting yesterday afternoon, at 31 Nassau Street.

Those present were Recorder Goff, the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, and Capt. Austin Jayne, who compose the committee, and Lewis L. Delafield, counsel for the Trustees and Governor Delehanty. Dr. Bostwick was on hand, in expectation of being put upon the stand, but he was not called.

Those who were put upon the stand were E. W. Gates, hospital barber; C. F. Herrick, watchman; J. W. Driscoll, substitute watchman; Capt. G. N. Armstrong, and Horace Sherman, an assistant nurse. The burden of the evidence was favorable to Governor Delehanty.

Mr. Gates, after leaving the room, said: "Since the institution has been under the charge of Governor Delehanty there has been a great improvement in the treatment accorded by the nurses to patients."

Mr. Herrick, who acted as watchman on the night of Sept. 4, testified to the soberness of the Governor. Capt. Armstrong, in conversation regarding the investigation, remarked:

"In the history of Snug Harbor, Commander Delehanty is the best type of gentleman who ever acted as its Governor. And the persons who said that Governor Delehanty was ever intoxicated while in Snug Harbor are cold-blooded liars."

The Captain said that when he was questioned by Mr. Delafield as to whether he was authorized to make any such statement as Evans testified to, he replied:

"I haven't seen Recorder Goff to speak to since last June. Governor Delehanty has never mentioned the case to me since the trouble commenced. I told him that Evans's statement was a lie of a deep-dyed hue."

Continuing, the Captain said: "It seems to be the opinion of many of the inmates that the Marine Society and the former Governor have inspired this attack upon Governor Delehanty and are using the nurses as tools."

MR. COMSTOCK WON CIGARS.

At an Alleged Gambling Game, However, and Made Four Arrests.

Magistrate Mayo, in the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday held three men and one woman in $1,000 bonds each, charged with running a gambling house in a museum at 121 Park Row. The place was raided in the afternoon by Anthony Comstock, who indulged in the alleged gambling game.

Mr. Comstock threw baseballs at the head of an African sticking through a white sheet and proved himself an expert at the game. With the first ball he won a box of cigars. The proprietor had only one box in the house, so Mr. Comstock accepted $1 in place of it. Then the proprietor wanted his unknown patron to start a jackpot with the dollar and throw some more baseballs, but instead Mr. Comstock arrested everybody in the place.

First Holiday in Fifty Years.

Patrick Maloney, who is ninety-nine years old, and who for over half a century has been an Erie railroad switch tender at Grove and Twelfth Streets, Jersey City, is taking his first holiday in all that time, not because he wanted the vacation, but by his physician's orders. Maloney is suffering from a severe cold only, but the doctor was afraid that unless he kept indoors for a few days his cold might develop into pneumonia. Maloney, who is still hale and hearty, was born in Ireland, and came to this country sixty-three years ago.

Furs.

COATS.

Sealskin, . . . $125.00, $150.00, $175.00, $200.00
Persian Lamb, Leipsic Dye, ... $125.00

COLLARETTES,—with storm collars.

Mink—with 10 tails, $32.50—plain, 10 inches deep, $36.50.
Persian Lamb—$24.50; with ten tails, $28.50.
Skunk—10 in. deep, $16.50—dyed, with 8 tails, $12.50.
Electric Seal—with 8 tails, $7.50.
" " plain, 10 in. deep, $8.50 and $10.50.

BOAS.

Blended Bau Marten, with cluster of six tails, $28.00.
Blended Stone Marten, $24.50.
Stone Marten with 6 tails, $14.00 and $18.00.
Mink, with cluster of 10 fox tails, $10.50,—12 tails, $13.50 and 10 Mink tails, $18.50.
Sable Fox,—full animal, $10.00.
Skunk, 6 and 8 tails, $6.50, $8.00 and $10.75.

MUFFS.

Bau Marten, ... $25.00 and $35.00.
Stone Marten, ... $13.50 and $18.50.
Sable Fox, ... $10.00.
Mink, ... $8.50 and $10.00.
Persian Lamb, ... $7.50 and $9.00.
Skunk, ... $4.50 and $6.50.
Skunk Opossum, ... $3.50.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

STERN BROTHERS

offer exceptional values in

Men's Fine Neckwear

consisting of

Large Double Flowing-End Scarfs, heavy-weight silks and satins in dark and light effects, at 95c
Value $1.50 to $2.00

Silk and Satin, Puffs, Tecks, Four-in-Hands and Flowing-End Scarfs, at 45c

White Lawn Neckwear, for Evening Dress.
Finest French Lawn and Dimity String Ties and Band Bows in the newest shapes, all lengths and widths.

West Twenty-Third Street

PAPER COMPANY KEEPS COWS.

Pastures Them by a Stream Said to Have Been Polluted by the Refuse from Its Mills.

Farmers in the northern part of the State are awaiting with great interest the outcome of a lawsuit brought against ex-Congressman George West of Ballston, N. Y., by Willis Baker, in which Baker claims about $1,000 from Mr. West on the ground that his farm near Ballston has been damaged to that amount through the pollution of the creek by which it is watered by waste from a paper mill near by, which was formerly owned by Mr. West. If the verdict is in favor of the plaintiff, it may make a considerable difference in the profits of the recently organized Union Bag and Paper Company.

This concern, which has a capital of $27,000,000, absorbed the paper mill in question, together with about half a dozen others owned by Mr. West in that section of the State, but the transfer was only made last Spring, and Mr. West is named as the defendant, as Mr. Baker claims that the greater part of the damage was done prior to that time and during his ownership. He says that the annual rental value of his farm was depreciated about $300 for three years.

It was contended by Mr. Baker that the waste from the paper mill was of such a poisonous character that grass would no longer grow along the banks of the creek into which it flowed, and that cattle that drank of this water speedily became diseased. Having been forewarned of this testimony, the Union Bag and Paper Company bought several cows, and for a month or more before the case came up for trial before Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court of Saratoga County, set them to pasture on the borders of the creek. They were fed only on grass that grew near the water and drank only the water that flowed by the mill and which received the refuse from it. Results of various chemical and other tests of the milk, cream, and butter produced from these animals were introduced in evidence at the trial to show that the products were as good, if not better, since the cattle were placed upon this diet than they had been before.

The trial, which was in equity, and without a jury, was concluded about a month ago, J. S. L'Amoreaux of this city appearing as counsel for the company. Justice Stover has asked that briefs be supplied him by Dec. 1, and will render a decision later. If Mr. Baker wins the suit it is expected that many similar actions will be instituted against the big paper corporation by farmers whose supply of water comes from the vicinity of its mills.

EARL & WILSON'S

Trade E & W Mark.

DRESS SHIRTS
Are the Best.

PERFECT
in every detail.

CORRECT IN FIT.

COUNT WALDERSEE A WITNESS.

German Army's Chief Marshal Files a Deposition Here.

The will of Mrs. Anna D. Lee, who died last March, at the age of ninety-five years, leaving much real and personal property, will probably be admitted to probate without protest on the part of her daughters, Baroness Wachter and Mrs. Abby M. Murray. They were not mentioned in the will.

The bulk of the property was left to David Bradley Lee, a son, and to the Countess Waldersee, a daughter.

The deposition of Count Waldersee, Chief Marshal of the German Army, was yesterday filed here with the Surrogate. In it the Count declared that he had known Mrs. Lee for twenty-five years and that he saw her sign the will and that she was of sound and unprejudiced mind. He was a witness to the document. Count Waldersee succeeded to the high place of Count von Moltke.

TO RETIRE POLICEMAN O'KEEFE.

Officer Shot by Saloon Keeper Farelli to Receive a Pension.

Application was made yesterday to the Police Board for the retirement of Policeman Patrick O'Keefe, whose sight was destroyed by a shot fired by Michael Farelli, a saloon keeper, whom he was attempting to arrest. O'Keefe's salary was $1,400 a year, and upon his retirement he will receive a pension of $700. The case was referred to the Board of Surgeons for an official report, upon the filing of which the pension will be granted.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received a letter from "M. G. B.," inquiring in what way assistance may be rendered to the sightless policeman. President York of the Police Board said yesterday that if the writer of the letter would communicate with him he would be glad to act as the medium of giving the aid contemplated.

Nearly seventy years since Dr. D. Jayne wrote the prescription for JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and still it's the best remedy.—Adv.

APPEAL FOR HOSPITAL WORK.

Saturday and Sunday Association Hopes to Raise $100,000.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association held yesterday in the United Charities Building the General Agent reported at considerable length upon the preparatory work for the coming collection in the churches, synagogues, trades, and exchanges. The work is well advanced, and the hope is entertained that the collection, which was over $70,000 last year, will, under the impulse of prosperity, reach a total of $100,000 this year.

The association now represents thirty-eight hospitals, and as the larger part of its work is in behalf of the sick poor, its appeal for support is expected to meet a ready response. The money collected through this association is distributed on the basis of the number of days of free treatment given by each hospital to the needy poor. According to the last report of these hospitals to the association, they cared for 34,740 patients, of whom 21,052 were free patients, unable to pay anything, and, while the whole number of hospital days aggregated 1,247,020, the number of free days was 720,606, these figures going to show that the free patients aggregated as many days per capita as the paying patients. In addition to this free-bed service, the associated hospitals gave treatment to 300,995 out-door or dispensary patients.

The total cost of the hospital service was $1,653,038.49 last year. To meet this there were incomes from invested funds, paying patients, and the city of $896,598.82, leaving the large sum of $756,449.67 to be derived from the benevolent public for current expenses for the year. It is for the purpose of meeting this large deficit that the annual appeal of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association is made.

PHONOGRAPH AT A WEDDING.

Hans Stockman of 352 Leonard Street, Jersey City, and Frieda Brinckman of 350 Newark Street, Hoboken, were married in Hoboken on Monday night by Justice Livingston Conkling. So far as the principal actors were concerned, there was nothing unusual about the affair, but Justice John Reinhardt of West Hoboken, who was visiting Justice Conkling, gave it a novel turn. He had with him a phonograph, and just as the ceremony began Reinhardt started the instrument.

"If you haven't got no money you needn't come around" was the first interruption. Quiet had hardly been restored and the ceremony resumed when the phonograph ejaculated: "Oh, I don't know; you ain't so warm."

That settled the phonograph.

Justice Conkling ordered it out of court. He said Justice Reinhardt presumed too much on his friendship. After that the wedding proceeded quietly.

Manhattan in Battery Park.

Julien T. Davies of counsel for the Manhattan Railway Company yesterday denied the truth of a report that the effort to compel the company to give up its South Ferry terminal and Battery Park rights had been abandoned, as the controversy between the company and the city authorities had been amicably arranged. Mr. Davies would not discuss Manhattan and its status in Battery Park in any way. Russell Sage thought there would be no interference with the Manhattan Railway Company's interests in the park, and that the affair would "blow over."

Sale in

Rug Department.

Antique & Modern Orientals,
average size, 4x7,
$10.00, 12.00 & 15.50,
less than cost to import.

To close this season's patterns of

Domestic Smyrna Rugs,
Size 9x12 ft., $22.50.
Size 7 ft. 6 x 10 ft. 6, $14.00.
Size 6x9 ft., $9.50.

Commencing
Wednesday, Nov. 15th.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

You Have Learned

that your dollar counts largest here in Furnishings.

A way we have of popularizing our stores.

We'd like your judgment on the following lines of Fine Underwear.

Imported Pure Silk—winter weight—$5.00.
Imported Silk & Wool—Blue—$3.50.
Imported Silk and Cashmere—Blue, Pink and Gold—$3.00.
Imported Mereerized Silk—$3.00.
Imported Derby Ribbed Balbriggan—$1.50.
More other kinds than you'll care to look at—$1.00 to $10.00.
Special Values in 50c. and $1.00 Neckwear.
Do you know our $1.05 White Shirt?

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Like Blucher, who, when shown the beauties of London, chuckled, "What fine plunder!" visitors to our warerooms can chuckle over the rich wedding gift ideas they can carry off.

Color-lovers find a perfect revel of richness.

In the Oriental "Ruggery" alone are colors, sheens and tonal beauties which are impossible of production to-day, even in the East. Many old Persian pieces, for instance, used as hangings, seem to glow with inward light, like that in the heart of a gem.

Quaint-scened tapestries with soft grays and greens. In furniture, Moorish inlays and Italian carvings vie with each other in showing brilliant light and shade effects. Here, too, banquet lamps add gorgeous bits of color.

The ease which factory prices enable you to seize what you wish, is as unusual as the beauty of the plunder-field itself.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

TO-DAY

Our $25 and $28 Ladies' Tailor Made Suits will be sold at $15.00 each.

Our $12 and $16 Suits will be sold at $8.50 & $10.98 each.

The make-up of these Suits includes the best cloths, colors and newest cuts.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

BEER HERE GOOD AS GERMAN.

The United States Senate Committee on Manufactures, which is investigating the adulteration of beer, ale, and porter, held another session yesterday at the Hotel Imperial.

Henry T. Lippe of the Elias Brewing Company was shown a formula adopted by the German Government regulating the materials used in the manufacture of beer. He said that to all intents and purposes it is about the same formula as that adopted by the brewers of the United States. He also maintained that no purer beer is made in the world than in the United States.

The Paytar Bequest Paid Up.

Mrs. Mary Boone Paytar, widow of John Goldsmith Paytar, who bequeathed $75,000 for the erection of a memorial Presbyterian Church in Newtown village, Queens Borough, has paid the balance of the fund, amounting to $5,000, with interest, over to the Trustees of the church, and a controversy which has been waging for six years has been brought to an end. The church was to have been called the John Goldsmith Paytar Memorial Church, and Mrs. Paytar objected to the inscription over the church entrance, which reads: "John Paytar Memorial Church." The feeling engendered finally resulted in Mrs. Paytar exhuming the bodies of her husband and other relatives from the churchyard and removing them to another cemetery.

UMBRELLAS.

WOMEN'S,—26 inch.

Pure silk,—on close rolling, steel rod, eight rib, paragon frame.

Handles:—Silver trimmed cape horn or ivory,—sterling silver caps mounted on partridge wood, and natural wood with "princess" ribbon and tassel.

MEN'S,—28 inch.

Union Taffetas silk, on eight rib, paragon frame.

Handles:—Silver trimmed cape horn and natural wood,—and the fashionabl English furze and boxwood "knotted crooks,"

$2.15 Each;
Value $3.50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

MERINO UNDERWEAR.

MEN'S.

English Merino Underwear, — extra quality, — hand framed, regular made, —medium winter weights. Shirts, odd sizes in white, large sizes in natural color.

Drawers,—all sizes, white and colors,

$1.50 each;
Usual price $2.75 to $4.00.

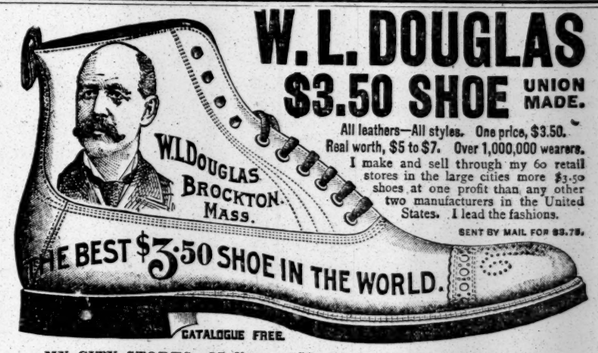
WOMEN'S.

300 dozen,—White Merino Vests, ribbed,—trimmed at neck and front. Shaped at waist. Drawers to match. Plain Merino Vests and Drawers.

Vests with high neck and long or short sleeves,

38 cents each;
Usual price 65 and 75 cents.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.



W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE.

All leathers—All styles. One price, $3.50. Real worth, $5 to $7. Over 1,000,000 wearers.

I make and sell through my 60 retail stores in the large cities more $3.50 shoes at one profit than any other two manufacturers in the United States. I lead the fashions.

SENT BY MAIL FOR $3.75.

MY CITY STORES.—95 Nassau St.; 43 Cortlandt St.; 433 Broadway, cor. Howard; 753 Broadway, cor. 8th; 1349 Broadway, cor. 36th; 345 8th Ave.; 974 3d Ave.; 2202 3d Ave., cor. 120th; 220 W. 125th St. BROOKLYN.—421 Fulton St., cor. Pearl; 494 5th Ave.; 708 Broadway, cor. Thornton; 1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Ave. JERSEY CITY.—10 Newark Ave. NEWARK.—785 Broad St.

AMUSEMENTS.

Broadway Theatre. 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2.
LAST 2 WEEKS.
JULIA ARTHUR
IN MORE THAN QUEEN.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
ACTORS' FUND BENEFIT.
THURSDAY, NOV. 16, AT 12:30 P. M.
GENERAL ADMISSION.....$1.00

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St. HENRY IRVING—MISS ELLEN TERRY. Wed., Thurs., Fri. & Sat. Mat.—Merchant of Venice Sat. Ev'g.—The Bells and Nance Oldfield. COMMENCING NEXT MONDAY EVE., (Matinee Sat.) the engagement of MR. and MRS. KENDAL .....In their London Success.....
THE ELDER MISS BLOSSOM.
Sale of seats begins TO-MORROW.

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St.....8:15 sharp. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinees Wed. & Saturday at 2. ....LAST TWO WEEKS.....
E. H. SOTHERN & Miss HARNED
The new drama by Leo Ditrichstein, entitled
THE SONG OF THE SWORD.
NOV. 27—THE MANOEUVRES OF JANE.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinees Thursday & Sat., 2. .....THIRD MONTH.....
Charles Frohman presents
Annie Russell in Miss Hobbs

LYCEUM THEATRE. TO-DAY AT 3:30 P. M. Charles Wm. Stubbs, D. D. The Dean of Ely's. Third Lecture of the series. Milton and the Puritans. Friday, November 17th. "The Ideal Woman of the Poets, from Homer to Browning."

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. LAST WEEK. MATS. TO-DAY & SAT.
HENRY MILLER in THE ONLY WAY.
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Seats and Boxes for first four weeks may be obtained at the box office
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EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinees, 2:15. MATINEES TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.
JOHN DREW | The Tyranny of Tears

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. EV'GS. 8:15. MAT. SATURDAY. "Great Success."—Herald. Chas. Frohman presents Wm. Gillette in His New Play SHERLOCK HOLMES

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MADISON SQ. THEA. 24th St., n'r B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. Charles Frohman's Comedians. "Amazingly Amusing."—Herald.
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CASINO! To-night 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2.
4TH W'K! ALICE NIELSEN & Opera Co. in The Singing Girl! By Herbert Smith & Stange.

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